The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,539—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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e, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st June, 1879, at 2 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st June, 1879, at 2 p. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th June, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 3,242 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	,, 335

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 24th June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

FALLY HIPTULLA,
39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

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80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made; they contain no lead, mineral or poisonous ingredients, of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR eradicates cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, freckles, sunburn, etc. and produces a beautiful complexion.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO whitens the teeth and prevents decay.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE for dyeing red or grey hair to brown or black. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for Rowland's Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE ONLY GENUINE.
Wholesale and retail Agents.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. E. Briscoe	20th June.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	27th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th July.
(s)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W. Haselwood	11th do.
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	18th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
—	GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(S)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*s*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	23rd June.
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	7th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	... £139,808
	,, 1873	... £295,149
	,, 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. W. AND A. GRAHAM AND CO., IN PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

A quantity of grey, white, and colored. piece goods and dhoties.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes, suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Meerzamull Shewbux, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, 150 tons superior English first class Teak Boards and Scantlings.

In small lots to suit purchaser.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder:—

225 superior first class Teak Squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of valuable landed properties in Dady Sett's Agiary Street, near Naviwady, and in Anunt, Roosee wady near the Grand Portuguese Church.

On the dates hereunder mentioned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises by order of Luxmibai, widow of the late Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq., and administratrix, with the will annexed *de bonis non* of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., the undermentioned valuable landed properties.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, at 4 p.m., Lot No. 1.

All that piece of pension and tax land, with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, containing 294 square yards or thereabouts, situate, fronting the north side of Dady Sett's Agiary Street, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, numbered 64 by the Collector of Land Revenue, and included under No. 294 in the New Revenue Survey made by Col. Laughton in 1869-70, which said piece of land is bounded on the south by Dady Sett's Agiary Street, on the west by Naviwady Oart, on the north by the property of the late Dinanath Mucconjee, and on the east by the property of the late Succaram Luximonjee, and is now in the occupation of Luxmibai, widow of Venackrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett or her under-tenants.

On THURSDAY, the 26th June, at 4 P.M., Lot No. 2.

All that piece of pension and tax land, with the upper storied chawl standing thereon, containg 627 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Anunt Roosee Wady, in the registration subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, numbered 598 by the Collector of Land Revenue, and included under No. 393 in the Revenue Survey made by Col. Laughton in 1869-70, which said piece of land is bounded on the north by the property of Bewa Nakwa Koli, on the west by the property belonging to Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Bisney, on the south by a public passage, and on the east by property belonging to Anundrao Bhasker, and is now in the occupation of Luxmibai, widow of Venackrao Juggonathjee Shunkersett, or her under-tenants.

On the same day, at 4-30 P.M. Lot No. 3.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, with the chawl of three compartments, well, and other buildings standing and being thereon containing 312 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Anunt Roosee Wady, aforesaid, included under No. 590 by the Collector of Land Revenue, and under No. 393 in the New Revenue Survey made by Col. Laughton in 1869 70, and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the west by the property of Nusserwanje Bomanjee Bisney, on the south by the property belonging to the trustees of Ardaseer Dady's Agiary, and on the east by Lot No. 4, and now in the occupation of the said Luxmibai and her under-tenants.

On the same day, 5 P. M., Lot No 4.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, with the messuage or dwelling house, well, and buildings standing and being thereon, containing 515 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Anunt Roosee Wady aforesaid, included under No. 590 by the Collector of Land Revenue, and under No. 393 in the New Revenue Survey made by Col. Laughton in 1869-70, which said premises are bounded on the north by a public passage, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the south by the property of the trustees of the Agiary of Ardaseer Dady, and on the east by Lot No. 5.

On the same day, at 5-30 P. M., Lot No. 5.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, with the dwelling house, messuages, and buildings standing and being thereon, containing 234 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Anunt Roosee Wady aforesaid, and included under No. 390 by the Collector of Land Revenue and under No. 393 on the New Revenue Survey made by Col. Laughton in 1869-70, and which said premises are bounded on the north by a public passage, on the west by Lot No. 4, on the south by the property of the trustees of Ardaseer Dady's Agiary, and on the east by the property of Ragoonath Ramchunder, and are now in the occupation of Luxmibai aforesaid, her assigns, or under-tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A double barrelled breach-loading rifle, by Graham, of London.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1879.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property with buildings of Leather Dying Factory at Dharaiv, near Mahim Railway Station.

By order of Khoja Ruttonsey Nanjee, the mortgagee, on account and risk of mortgagor, Ghanchee Esmail Russool, in pursuance and in exercise of a power of sale reserved by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st June, 1878.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon on the premises.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with building's erected thereon, and one of them is used as Leather Dyeing Factory, situate, lying and being at Dharavi, near Mahim Railway Station, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 861, containing by admeasurement (13800/59) square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the east by the several pieces or parcels of land or ground respectively belonging to Andly Patel Bhoocha, Chakoor Pudma Junkee and Benda Bhudaree, on the west by the several pieces or parcels of land or ground respectively belonging to Naga Jusking, Benda Bhait Patel, Chundoo Mooljee and Menguel, on the north by the said Dharavi Road, and on the south by the several pieces or parcels of land or ground respectively belonging to Sookra and others.

25 per cent. deposit money will be taken from the purchasers at the time of sale.

Also on the same day at abovenamed property.

Lot No. II.

97 Large casks for dyeing leather.
1 Large scale and weights.
1 Copper degs, and other miscellaneous articles.

Term—Cash.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 17th June, 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of he returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be ready in a few days, 8vo., cloth, Rs. 10; or Post free, Rs. 10-6.

THE FIRST AFGHAN WAR AND ITS CAUSES. By the late Major-General Sir HENRY MARION DURAND, C. B., K. C. S. I., of the Royal Engineers.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has much pleasure to inform the public that he has been carrying on DUBASHEE and SHIP CHANDLERY business since the 17th of October 1878, on his sole account, under the name of EDULJEE MANUCKJEE'S SON, and trust that the patronage and support that was given to his father, EDULJEE MANUCKJEE, will also be extended to him.

NANABHAI EDULJEE KOLABAWALLA.

Aden, 10th June 1879.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads	each	Rs. 2	8
Do. boxwood heads	,,	,, 3	8
Balls	per dozen.	,, 6	12

Less 10 *per cent. discount for cash.*

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

OF standard excellence guaranteed, quality, best workmanship, and perfect finish, our stock is well worthy the attention of SURVEYORS, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, and ARTISTS.

The most complete in India, it is also the cheapest as the large business conducted by the Company reducing their working expenses to a minimum, the management are enabled to offer these goods at rates previously unprecedented.

Detailed Price Lists on application.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FIELD AND FOREST KNIVES,

Containing Corkscrew, Champagne-Hook, large Blade, Wood Saw, Gimlet, Leather Borer, and an Extractor, durably mounted in finest Nickel Silver handles.

Each, Cash Rs. 5.

GEM SPORTING KNIVES.

Containing one each large and small Blades, Saw-Blade with File and Screw-driver, Folding Hook for removing stones from horses' feet, Nutcracker, Corkscrew, Gimlet, Leather Borer, Tweezers, and Pick, in strong Buckhorn handles.

3 inch.	3¼ inch.	3½ inch.	3½ in. with Lancet
Cash Rs. 5-0	Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 6-12

Mother-o'-Pearl, Tortoise-shell, & Ivory-handled PEN and POCKET KNIVES in variety.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

REQUIRED BOARD and LODGING with a respectable EUROPEAN FAMILY in the Fort. Reply stating terms, &c. to X., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS or COMPANION by a Lady. Highest references. Address "BETA," *Observer* Office, Colombo, Ceylon.

ROOMS TO LET at Grant Buildings. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent. 4, Hummum Street.

TO BE SOLD, an Iron Grey PONEY, suitable for Polo, height 13-2. Apply to X., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BISCUITS, in Tins, Re. 1 each; SUPERFINE FLOUR in Tins, 7 lbs, 14 lbs. and 28 lbs. each, for upcountry use. PEARSE, Confectioner, Bombay.

NOTICES.

HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED,

4, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, AND FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

TRAMWAY STEAM ENGINE
FIRST MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,

Shows no Steam or Smoke, and is noiseless. The only Engine as yet allowed on Tramways in England.

COLLIERY and TANK LOCOMOTIVES of all kinds.

TRAMWAY CARS AND TRAMWAY FITTINGS.

Special care and attention is given to this department.

ASHTON & Co.,

TIN AND ZINC WARE MANUFACTURERS, AND PLUMBERS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

IMPORTANT.

FOR the ensuing monsoons Air-Tight Uniform Boxes (best Block Tin) of any size in hand, and made to order.

Lady's extra size Air-Tight Boxes for Silk Dresses, &c., of any size in hand and to order.

Lady's Bonnet and Hat Boxes.

Gents' Helmet and Hat Cases, Baths for Adults and Infants, with and without Covers, of Zinc, Tin, and Galvanized Iron, Shower Baths (Portable), Despatch and Cash Boxes of sizes with Chubb's and other patent Locks.

Slop Pails, Basins, Travelling Boxes for Rail or Sea.

Meat Safes and Tiffin Boxes. Tea, Coffee and Sugar Cans.

Air-Tight square Glass Cases for Bisquit and Confectionery.

Flower Pots, China, and other Patterns.

Garden Watering Cans. Bird Cages.

Billiard Cue Cases and Reflectors.

Hanging Lamps for Verandahs and Staircases.

Street and other Lamps and Lanterns of new designs.

Railway, Platform, Guards and Signal Lamps, on hand and to order.

And all kinds of Tin, Zinc and Brass Work executed to order with punctuality and despatch under European supervision and equal to London Manufacture.

TERMS MODERATE.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c. will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London, Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London, Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and any respectable Firm in India.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case .... Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST ENGLISH HOSIERY.

HOAR & COMPANY have a splendid stock of Thin Socks, Banians, and Drawers suitable for the

HOT WEATHER.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton Undressed	9	0
Super do. do. Dressed	13	0
Extra Super do. do.	18	0
Drab Grounds, Light Stripes	13	0
Light Grounds, Blue, Red, and Black Stripes	15	0
Dark Grounds, Fancy Stripes	16	0
Light Grounds, Narrow Stripes	18	0
Drab Grounds, Fancy Stripes	19	0
Balbriggan Socks, Embroidered Silk	15	4
Super do. do.	25	0
Lisle Thread Fancy Stripes	25	0

MERINO SOCKS.

Plain Brown Vecuna	15	0
Super do. do.	18	0
Extra Super do.	22	0
Plain Shades, Embroidered	24	0
Fancy Stripes	24	0
Fine Brown Ribbed	28	0
Plain Cashmere	26	0

DRESS SOCKS.

Best Black Silk	per pair	8	8
do. do. Embroidered Colors	,,	8	8

SOCKS FOR SHOOTING, &c.

Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool	doz.	22	0
Stout Ribbed Hand Knit	per pair	3	0

KNICKERBOCKERS.

Plain Ribbed Merino	per pair	5	8
Stout Hand Knit	,,	5	0

BANIANS.

		Rs.	a.
Real Gauze Merino	Six.	21	0
Super Fine, a Splendid Article, Shrinkless	,,	25	0
Summer Merino, a Medium Substance	,,	34	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze Half Silk	,,	40	0
Stout Drab Merino with Long Sleeves for Cold Climates	Each.	6	8
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Homeward Bound	,,	7	0
Cardigan Jackets	Rs.	9 to 11	0

FOOTBALL SUITS.

Jersey, Cap, and Hose, Strong and Durable	12

DRAWERS.

Trunk for Riding, Fine Double Seated, Cotton	5	0
Brown Cotton Pants, Gauze Double Seats	7	0
Summer Merino, White	6	12
Stout Drab Merino	6	8
Real Shetland Scotch Wool	7	0

SLEEPING KIT.

The Original Soft Oxford Cloth	10	8
Unshrinkable Flannel	15	0
Real Silk and Wool	18	0
Wove Flannel	18	0
Striped French Cambric	6	8

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10	0
Wove Flannel	17	8

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE FOR READY MONEY.

{ 3, Rampart Row, } HOAR & CO., SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIER AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House. }

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with Independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE.

S. ROSE & CO., Bombay, supply
THE MACHINE

PHONOGRAPH,

Or Speaking and Singing Machine, invented and patented by T. A. Edison, with Stand and Machanism complete, including 200 sheets of Metal Foil.

Price Net Cash Rs. 800.

S. ROSE AND CO., Bombay, also supply
THE HAND PHONOGRAPH,

Being exactly similar to the original Instrument as invented by Mr. T. A. Edison.

This smaller Instrument is specially useful to those who wish to make experiments with the Phonograph.

Price Rs. 300.

THE

MICROPHONE

IN ITS NEWEST AND IMPROVED FORM,

By which are made audible minute sounds that hitherto have been entirely unappreciable by the human ear.

"The sounds of writing on paper, the fall of particles of salt, and other wonderful accustical phenomena and the movements of insects can be heard at a very great distance."

Price, including Battery, one Telephone and Wire, Rs. 50.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TELEPHONIC APPARATUS FOR OFFICES, RESIDENCES, FACTORIES, &c.

THE IMPROVED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC

TELEPHONE,

HICKLEY'S PATENT.

With more than 300 feet of Double Wire (making a circuit of more than 600 feet). Price per pair, Rs. 50.

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS for the above	each Rs. 30
BATTERIES for working the Electric Bells	each ,, 20

EXTRAS.

MICROPHONES	each Rs. 10
BATTERIES	each ,, 10
TELEPHONES	each ,, 30
WIRE, 25 feet double length	each ,, 5

Intending purchasers can see all the above instruments in working order at the Establishment of

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTON

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.

In SKEINS or on REELS.

For superior strength and excellent quality.

Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

NOTICES.

USEFUL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL, good quality, pure wool, 28/29 in pieces of 24/25 yards at Rs. 22 8 per piece. Cash Remittance or reference in Bombay. Apply to the Godownkeeptr, JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	25 lbs. each.	
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.	
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
F	½ do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FFF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,
A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes:—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India:—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay; ABDOOL KURRIM IRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Poona.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. PARIS-1878, ONLY GOLD MEDAL for English Perfumery. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome Stud-bred Brown Mare, aged, 14-3 high, fast in harness, and a light English-built Brougham with a new set of Brass-Mounted Harness. Turnout Rs. 1,000.

A Fast-trotting Chesnut Deccan Pony and a Handsome new Village Cart with a set of Harness. Turnout Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 16th June 1879.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR THE ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

EXTRACT:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hill and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are anually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skins, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s, 1½d, 2s. 9d,, 4s, 6d,, 11s, and 33s, per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES *are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c., &c., by*

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonials too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle, has the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants nin div

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies or shorter periods.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1834.

NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM in FORCE from 1st January 1878. For particulars apply to the Agents,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to

£3,758,042 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalow & Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1862	£300,690
,,	1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference Head Office, on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves eit Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,246,802.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	,,	5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,,	5,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS DESIROUS OF EFFECTING LIFE ASSURANCES is directed to the advantages afforded by the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.

The position of the Office is briefly as follows:

UPWARDS of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually to the Families and Representatives of deceased Policy-holders.

THE REVENUE EXCEEDS SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM, and

THE FUNDS in hand, for the payment of future claims, amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING, invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

The Conditions of Assurance are liberal; premiums moderate; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
Bombay Branch Office:
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

Head Office—*No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

Edward Budd, Esq., *Governor.*
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
William Rennie, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
John P. Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., *Underwriter.*
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., *Actuary.*
Wm. A. Hore, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND £1,668,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First, are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the gross profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000 on which five Annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.			Addition to sum Assured.			Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20	29	3	0	77	17	0	1	11	2
30	36	16	0	84	1	0	1	13	8
40	47	5	0	90	9	0	1	16	2
50	65	15	0	105	14	0	2	2	3

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform Annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birth-day.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age next birth-day.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
	Annual Premium.	Annual Premium.		Annual Premium.	Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	40	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	45	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	50	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current Premiums.

Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Agents

Bombay, 30th October 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 16TH JUNE 1879.

CONSOLS on Saturday recovered from 97½ to ¾; French Rentes were unaltered at 116¾; Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours, 78; Fours-and-a-half, 83½.

In the various Produce Markets there is nothing new reported.

Through Reuter's Agency we are now in possession of the first monthly report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau on the New American Cotton Crop. The average condition of the ten Cotton States is given at 96 per cent., and the acreage under cultivation is estimated as having increased 2 per cent. The crop is partly a fortnight late. Although, on the whole, this report is not likely to exercise a material effect on the Market, the tendency, we think, will be to weaken prices. It is true that the figure of condition is put at 2·1 per cent. worse than at the same time last year, and that a late crop has always more chances against it than an early one, but it must be borne in mind that last year's figure of condition for June was the highest for five years, and there is ample time for favourable weather to pull up the fortnight which, apart of the crop, is said to be late. The increase in acreage is, moreover, a more important feature than anything else, representing as it does an addition of something like a quarter of a million acres, thus showing that even at the comparatively low price at which the past crop has been marketted, Cotton still pays the grower sufficiently to induce him to extend his operations. It is too early yet to attempt any estimate of what the next crop will be in bales, but in all probability the talk in Liverpool will be of a yield of from 5¼ to 5½ millions of bales—anything but a hopeful prospect for next season's growth of Surats.

The American Wheat Crop is estimated at 90 per cent. in condition, and the acreage has increased by 4 per cent. This looks like another season of heavy supplies of Wheat, but from present appearances it is only likely to have a secondary interest for Bombay, the export trade in Wheat having apparently come to a standstill.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	15,79,583
Do. Branches.....................	Inc.	,,	79,368
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	6,64,571
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	48,985
Cash Credits..............................	Inc.	,,	10,407
Loans	Inc.	,,	8,14,931
Bills Discounted..........................	Dec.	,,	7,18,195
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	12,793
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	8,55,364

Notwithstanding the decrease in the Cash Balance the large reduction in liabilities to Government renders the relative position of the Bank no weaker, and we are not likely to see any change in rates of discount this week, although outside the tendency is still towards easier money.

EXCHANGE.—Although Bar Silver in London on Saturday was quoted from ⅛d. to ⅜d. higher than the level on which Saturday's business here was based upon, the Market this morning opened with a very weak feeling at a decline of ⅛d., which during the day has increased to 5-16d. in Bank Paper and ½d. in Private Bills. So far as we can learn there is no special reason for the decline, and in all probability it is attributable merely to the unwarranted rapidity of the previous advance which had carried Exchange a long way ahead of Silver, so that unless some fresh feature developes we ought not to see much further of a fall. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 8 3-16 to ¼d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 8 7-16 to ½d.	,,
Credits,	6 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 7-16 to ½d.	,,
Documents,	6 ,, ,,	...1s. 8¼ to 9-16d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	...2·16	

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered at ⅛ per cent. premium for demand, 1½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER as usual has been adversely affected by the fall in Exchange, and values must be quoted about ½ per cent. lower, say:—Fours, Rs. 93½ to ¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98½ to Rs. 99, at which there are sellers but few, if any, buyers.

The SHARE MARKET, as a general rule, is dull and inactive with almost nothing doing. Bank of Bombays are an exception, being quoted at Rs. 675, a recovery of 1 per cent., but save this and a decline of Rs. 5 per share in Dhurrumsey Spinning, there is no other change to make in our list of quotations.

COTTON.—The more moderate prices quoted by sellers, coupled with the relapse in Exchange has enabled some few purchases to be made for export, transactions to the extent of about 800 bales in all being reported—mainly in Omra descriptions. Nothing like an important business will be practicable, however, so long as the Home demand for Surats remains in its present stagnant condition. Saturday's Receipts were 4,438 bales, making 12,068 bales for the three days. Current prices to-day are:—

Good Ginned Broach	.........Rs.	242	per candy	F. P.
Good Omra	.... ,,	231	,,	,,
F. G. F. do	.... ,,	225	,,	,,
G. F. do	.... ,,	220	,,	,,
Good Dhollera	.... ,,	230	,,	,,
F. G. F. do	.... ,,	225	,,	,,
G. F. do	.... ,,	220	,,	,,

FREIGHTS remain practically unchanged. By steamer for Liverpool 25s. is the rate and by sail nominally 20s., but the "Duncorn" being full there is no vessel on the berth. For other ports rates are unchanged.

PIECE GOODS continue very dull, and sellers would accept slightly easier prices to effect clearances of importance, but buyers decline to operate, and there seems little hope of any immediate improvement, as stocks are beginning to accumulate in the hands of dealers.

COALS are very quiet, and no fresh business to arrive has been reported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. BHIMA, 198 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhavnagar, with a cargo of cotton; and also s. s. Gunga 198 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from same port, with a cargo of cotton, and 5 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S s. s. KAISER-I-HIND, 2,500 tons, Captain R. Methven, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, with the following cargo:—1,628 packages piece goods, 148 bales twist, 2 cases boots, 339 packages oilmanstores, 218 packages provisions, 12 cases brass, 100 cases tin plates, 609 packages wine and spirits, 80 cases copper sheets, 423 casks beer, 26 packages papers, 10 cases clocks, 250 cases candles, 500 bundles steel, 201 drums oil, 73 cases glassware, 87 cases chimneys, 9 cases cochineal, 507 pigs lead, 2 cases saffron, 2 boxes silver coins, 3 boxes specie, 1 box pearls, 72 packages cloves, and many packages merchandise.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO CO'S s. s. SINGAPORE, 2,418 tons, Captain J. Marello, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Genoa, brought the following cargo:—From Bordeaux.—2,836 packages wine, 5 cases peppermint, 49 cases liquor, 5 cases claret, 3 cases perfumery, 6 cases butter, 2,819 cases brandy, and 40 cases corks. From Marseilles.—790 casks spelter, 3 cases preserves, 16 cases goods, 1 case cheese, 50 cases brandy, 37 cases wine, 131 cases vermouth, and 50 cases papers. From London—119 packages twist, 10 cases cheese, 250 kegs red lead, 20 cases preserves, 30 cases cologne, 5 cases glassware, 66 cases medicine, 500 cases candles, 113 packages papers, and 110 packages goods. From Genoa—2 cases fruits, 1 case clocks, 1 case coral, 129 packages goods, 12 cases wine, 10 bales twist, and 226 packages chalk. From Leghorn—294 slabs marbles. From Naples—51 packages wine, 4 cases marbles, and 1 case pictures. From Aden—8 bales cotton, and 40 cases clocks.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Kaiser-i-Hind (s) ...	Methven	London, May 17.
	Bhima (s)	Nacoda	Bhavnagar, June 14.
	Gunga (s)	Nacoda	Bhavnagar, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Whittier	Swap	Liverpool.
	Queen of the Age	Cooper	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Singapore, to Genoa.
Steamer King Arthur, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Eagle, to Tuticorin.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, to China.

MADRAS.

June. DEPARTURES.

14	Zenobia	Mauritius.
	Asia (s).........	Rangoon, & N P.

ADEN.
ARRIVALS.

May. 12 Teaser, H M S, Woodhouse, from Muscat.
23 Dagmar I G, ss, Ensor, from Perim.
June. 3 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Venice.
4 Mirzapore, ss, Perish, from London.
5 Sindh, ss, Monge, from Shanghai.
5 Dotterel, ss, Hore, from Bassein
6 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
6 Achille, ss, Forti, from Bombay.
6 Albion, ss, Thomson, from Mombaza.
6 Salway, ss, Larkins, from Bussorah.
7 European, F T Ship, De La Planches, from Bourbon.
7 Rapido, I G Boat, DeAmezaga, from Zailla.
7 Singapore, ss, Merello, from Bombay.
8 Knight Templar, ss, Johnson, from Pondicherry.
8 Chinsura, ss, Gavin, from Zanzibar.
8 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Bombay.
9 Nebo, ss, Gordon, from Cardiff.
9 Harlsey, ss, Rooke, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June. 4 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Bombay.
4 Mirzapore, ss, Perish, to Colombo.
6 Sindh, ss, Monge, to Marseilles.
6 Dotterel, ss, Hore, to Portsaid F O.
6 Achille, ss, Forti, to Trieste.
7 Teaser, H M S, Woodhouse, to England.
7 Salway, ss, Larkins, to Constantinople.
7 Albion, ss, Thomson, to Gibraltar.
8 European, F T ship, De La Planches, to Toulon.
8 Singapore, ss, Merello, to Bombay.
8 Knight Templar, ss, Johnson, to Marseilles.
8 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to London.
10 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensur, to Berbarah.
10 Rapido, It G boat, DeAmezaga, to Zailla.
10 Harlsey, ss, Rooke, to Calais.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
Chinsura, ss, Gavin, from Zanzibar.
Nebo, ss, Gordon, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FROM LONDON.

Flamingo s—14 cases matches, Abdool Dawood; 2 casks paint, Chandabhoy Rumjanally.
Callirhoe, s—290 boxes window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 25 case cases empty bottles, Cassum Ameer.
Eagle, s—25 cases table salt, Abdoolhoosein Essoofally; 25 runlets tar, Jafferjee Tyebjee; 25 cases matches, The Agra Bank.
Ellen Bates—29 cases oilmanstore, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosein.
Anglia s—20 cases whiskey, C Bounevialle and Co.
Wilton s—130 cases oilmanstores, Hajee Essac Saib and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia—50 cases, brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Duncow—50 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 100 bales cottons Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Speke Hall s—30 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adom; 28 bales wool, Cursondass Nensee; 32 bales cotton, Thacursee Hurri; 702 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 369 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 420 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 60 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 400 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 275 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 1,050 cwts rapeseed, Nuppoo Nensee; 55 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass.

FOR LONDON.

Flamingo—12 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 500 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—400 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 550 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 650 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts popyseed, Volkart Brothers; 700 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 cwts buffalo horns, F Sauquet and Co; 1,800 cwts castorseed and 156 cwts poppyseed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—105 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 17.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

233-79—M H Khan—Juggonath Hurkisondass vs Kissonlal Heeralal and others—Part heard.
114-76—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs J W Christison.
169-78—In person—Goolabdass Gungaram vs Raghoonath Damodher.
456-78—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff and another vs Toolsidass Kissondass.
60-79—Craigie, L and O—The Oriental Bank Corporation vs A V Ohick.
131-79—M M Munshi—Mugunlal Googulbhoy vs Dwarkanath Sadasewjee.
212-79—Hearn, C and L—Nesserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.
285-79—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Essabin Khaliffa vs Ahmed bin Abdoola Mattawa.

LONG CAUSE.

33 79—Tyabjee and S—Dhurrumsey Khimjee vs Narayen Morojee—Crawford and B, (part heard).

SHORT CAUSE.

258-79—Chalk and W—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.

LONG CAUSES.

392-78—Lynch and Tobin—Jaikisondass Nundram vs Hurmookroy Khetsidass and others—Shapurjee and T.
524-78—Shapoorjee and T—Hurmookroy Khetsidass vs Jaikisondass Nundram—Lynch and T.
6-79—Prescot and W—Thucker Natha Jadowjee vs C A Turner and others—Craigie, L and O.
334-79—Jefferson and P—Bhowan Jewraj and others vs Nanjee Jiwa and another—Shamrao P.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

570-78—Muljee and B—Jairaj Macanjee and others vs Premchund Roychund.
194-79—Shapurjee and T—Jumnabai vs Lalbai—Tyabjee and S.
273-78—Shapurjee and T—Khooshal Hurridass and others vs Thacker Dayal Ruttonsey.
274-79—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs Jumnabai—Janardhen and G.
283-79—Shapurjee and T—Vundrawandass Purshotumdass vs Khunderao Morojee—In person.
310-79—Craigie, L and O—A G Latham and others vs Hibdoola Parroo.
312-79—M H Khan—Krishnajee Babajee Patell vs Luxoomon Moroba.
316-79—J C Cama—Dossabhoy Jamsetjee Desai and another vs Sorabjee Byramjee Colah and another.
320-79—Macfarlane and G—Framjee Hoshunjee vs Indursing Sewdutsing.
321-79—In person—Joosub Rahim and another vs E R David.
358-79—Lynch and T—Jumnadass Tejpal vs Shamjee Veerjee and another.

LONG CAUSES.

214-78—Bhaishunker and D—Shri Goverdhunlaljee Girdharilaljee Maharaj vs Shri Girdharilaljee Govindramjee Maharaj—Rimington, H and C.
218-78—Bhaishunker and D—Shri Goverdhunlaljee Girdharilaljee Maharaj vs Shri Girdharilaljee Govindraijee Maharaj—Rimington, H and C.
338-78—Bhaishunker and D—Shri Goverdhunlaljee Girdharilaljee Maharaj vs Shri Girdharilaljee Govindraojee Maharaj—Rimington H and C.
389-78—Shapurjee and T—Nanjee Premjee vs Narrondass Lukhmidass and other—Hearn, C and L.
320-78—Ardeshir and H—Jawermul Khedurnath and another vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.
240-73—Ardeshir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Madhowdass Goculdass and others—S and T, and Prescot and W.
404-78—Balkrishna and B—Sha Veljee Natha vs Sha Passoo alias Passoir Khimjee—Lynch and T.
28-79—Muljee and B—Memon Joosub Esmail and others vs Memon Husson Meya Rahimtoola and others—Lynch and T, and M and G.
140-78—R Skipsy—Hurry Bhanjee and another vs Hurjewan Lilladher—Smith and F.
43-79—Tyabjee and S—Rajbai vs Allibhoy Nanjee—Macfarlane and G.
105-79—Janardhan and G—Munchabai vs Tukaram Withojee—A F Turner.
683-77—Bhaishunker and D—The Hon'ble John Marriott vs Thacker Ruttonsey Khimjee and others—Shapurjee and T.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

446-78—J C Cama—Camajee Jeejajee vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk and W—Part heard.
548-78 In person (a pauper) Thacker Pragjee Dayal vs Lukhmidass Khimjee and another—Shapoorjee and T.
356-78—Rimington H and C—Oodhowjee Nathoo vs Morarjee Currumsey and others—A F Turner (settled.)
179-78—Smith and F—Javervahoo vs Lukhmidass Narron—Macfarlane and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Macdonald, Lieut, R A, from leave, from Mahableshwar.

JUNE 13.

Dowker, Col, 3rd Cavalry H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.

JUNE 16.

Clibborn, Lieut, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Lambart, Lieut, 5th Fusiliers, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Claughton, Lieut, 25th Regt, on duty, to Secundrabad.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th June 1879.

1 No 945 Vol G E Noble, having joined on the 12th instant, is taken on the strength of the Regiment from that date and posted to "1 B" Company.

2 It is requested that the Company drill attendance rolls for April and May, may be sent to Head Quarters with as little delay as possible.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

DICKSON—June 11th, at Barrackpore, Clara Barrington, the wife of William Dickson, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, aged 26.

HONEY—June 12th, at Madras, Jessie Beatrice DeBeaux, the infant and beloved daughter of Mrs. and Mr. W. W. Honey, aged 5 months and 2 days.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family: Standards 1—8 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

S. P. G.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS will be held in the Cathedral High School, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, June 18th, at 5-30 p. m. The LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY will preside.
1. An abstract of the Report will be read.
2. The election of the Committee for 1879 will be declared.
3. The Right Reverend the President will deliver an Address on the Training of Native Workers.
4. The Rev. Luke Rivington will speak on Experiences of Mission Work in Calcutta.
The Committee hope that the supporters and friends of the Society, as well as all who are interested in Mission Work, will be present.
Bombay, 16th June, 1879.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, and PACKETS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Gunesh Khind, 14th June 1879.

NOTICE.

MR. ISAAC WEIR *is appointed Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" from this date, and is authorised to sign Bills on my account.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

12th June 1879.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1879.

ALTHOUGH the intention of the German Government to take up for internal use the ten millions of demonetized silver remaining unsold was unknown at the time the Mail left England, most writers in the daily and weekly press had come to the conclusion that a rise in the value of the metal was nevertheless inevitable. Figures regarding the receipts of treasure from all sources at San Francisco during the first three months of the present year, taken from Wells, Furgo and Co.'s Express, had attracted much attention, as a total of only fourteen millions dollars was therein shown against twenty-one millions received during the same period last year; this, notwithstanding the fact that there had been an increase in the receipts of gold, the diminution being entirely in silver. Then, again, the partial failure in the European silk crop to the anticipated extent of one-third seems to have become fully established, and speculative sales at advanced rates were being reported. When the Mail left, however, sellers were standing out for still better rates, and large buying orders were being sent to the East. As to the effect of this upon the price of silver, the *Saturday Review* writes—"In July 1876 the depreciation of silver reached its lowest point, the quotation at one moment being as low as 46¾d. per ounce—a depression never since equalled. The large purchases of silk in the East began in the same month, and in August the price of silver rose to 53¾d.—a rise of 7d., or over 15 per cent. After several fluctuations the quotation in the early part of December was as high as 58½d.—a rise of 11¾d., or about 25 per cent. The improvement was not maintained, as we all know, but the figures just cited show how small an increase of the Eastern demand for the metal is sufficient to counterbalance the effect of the German sales. Although the rates for silk that obtained in the autum of 1876 are not to be anticipated now, a rapid rise of silver is by no means improbable. A variety of causes are all tending in that direction. Amongst them may be mentioned the large continuous coinage in the United States, the preparations in Italy and Austria-Hungary for the resumption of specie payments, and the creation of new States in the Balkan peninsula. Still more important is the stoppage by Germany of her sales of silver, and equally operative is the check to mining given by the depreciation, producing a scarcity of supply. Here we have a number of causes tending to a rise, which need but a slight addition to produce a very considerable result. A material increase of the importation of silk from the Far East would probably prove a sufficient addition. Looked at in this light, the apprehended failure in the European supply will be seen to assume a new importance. It would have a very material bearing upon the finances, and through the finances upon the politics of India." Attention has frequently been drawn in our commercial columns to the disturbing effect which the action of Government has upon Indian exchanges by the tinkering system now in force of arbitrarily withholding or forcing on the market varying amounts of Council drafts and thus attempting to control prices. Yesterday we remarked in the same columns that it might perhaps be better if a system of private sales were substituted for the present one of inviting public tenders. Writing on that subject the *Economist* questions whether to "dispose of an article which may or may not happen to be in demand at a fixed date by auction" is a wise policy; and again suggests that the Indian Government should open an office in the city for "the sale of exchange," where those who might require the means of remitting to India might apply. This arrangement, the writer in question thinks, would regulate the price far more satisfactorily than the present plan, and it would bring the Indian Government into direct communication with persons who are never likely to tender for bills, but "who might be very glad to obtain them if they could do so at the exact time they wanted them." A paragraph in the recent Financial Statement of the Government of this country was quoted in support of the view that better rates might be obtained under the system described above. It stated that private overtures had actually been made to Government for a contract to take the whole remittance at a higher rate than was actually obtained. Such a plan, says the *Economist*, could not of course be entertained, but the proposal shows a belief that the present system is not the best which might be adopted. The decision of the German Government to return to the currency of the country a large portion of the silver withdrawn, it is interesting to remark, bears out the view which bi-metallists have lately been advocating to the effect that if the free coinage of the leading nations were limited to gold only, the supply of that metal would be found insufficient to meet the monetary requirements of the world. It is most sincerely to be hoped that the countries of the Latin Union will even go a step further than Germany and will again throw open their mints to the coinage of silver. In that case the metal would quickly resume the position it has maintained with so little variation during the last half century—that is, previous to the commencement of the movement towards demonetization. Until then, however, it is quite clear, we think, that there can be no permanent improvement in the position of the metal, and as soon as the present pressure is withdrawn—that caused by the concurrent removal of the incubus which the German stock always held over the market and the demand for silver that has arisen in several quarters, together with the falling off in the actual supply,—the fluctuations in price which began with the closing of the mints of Europe to the metal, will again, we think, recommence. In America they are apparently in favour of adopting a double standard, but that, according to Secretary Sherman, is not possible in the present attitude of other nations with regard to silver, and a policy of waiting and watching he thinks should be adopted. It seems a pity that Great Britain should be the only nation that now stands in the way of a measure in which Indian interests are so much concerned.

THE disparaging remarks reported to have been made by General Stewart relative to the Bombay troops forming a portion of the Quetta column, to which we briefly referred in a late issue, are, if the story is true, a sample of the over-weening conceit displayed of late years by the Bengal officers and their friends in puffing up the excellence of their own troops and at the same time depreciating the merits of the other Presidencies. For some years past—more especially since the inauguration of the camps of exercise in the Bengal Presidency—the public has heard nothing from the lips of the Bengal trumpeters but puffed up reports of the extraordinary military efficiency of the Bengal army. Not only are the Bengal officers themselves impressed with the immense superiority of their own troops, but the disease appears also to have taken root amongst the officers of Queen's regiments quartered in their Presidency, and it is now rapidly spreading in the home press. Newspaper correspondents, whilst enjoying the hospitality of Bengal officers, have heard so many stories of the noble deeds of their regiments, that their powers of independent criticism seemed to have lapsed into a mere capacity for nothing but fulsome flattery; and they have on their return home blazoned forth the martial qualities of Sikh, Punjabi, and Goorkha as if they were the very flower of the earth's soldiery. Illustrated papers have taken up the cry, and their letter-press has been supplemented and embellished with innumerable pictures illustrating in vivid sketches the terrible irregular horseman, the magnificent Punjabi, the brave Sikh, and the active and hardy Goorkha. In short, the story of the splendour of the Bengal army has been told so often that not only is it an article of belief with the Bengalis themselves, but it is gradually becoming a household word with even the most unmilitary of our own countrymen in England. The enthusiasm which the subject inspires appears to know no bounds; and it is even considered by many to be a scandal to our military administration that such fine fellows should not be drafted to England to form a sort of Imperial Guard for the protection of Her Majesty's person.

Bombay officers, conscious of the efficiency of their own army and proud of its historical records, have year after year listened with silent contempt to the fulsome praises lavished on the heads of their brethren in Bengal; not because there would be any difficulty involved in demonstrating that there was no ground whatever for the assumed superior excellence of the Bengal army, but because it ought reasonably to have been expected that the merits of an army whose officers never lost a single opportunity of puffing up their own superiority would in due course be appreciated at their true value. Late events, however, would appear to indicate that the trumpeting of the Bengalis and their friends has produced the desired results. Anyone who will take the trouble to read the General Orders detailing the composition of the force ordered to hold itself in readiness for the invasion of Afghanistan will at once see the spirit of partiality which inspired the selection of the regiments named. Out of ten regiments of Cavalry, nine belong to the Bengal Presidency, and only one to Bombay; and out of twenty-five regiments of Infantry exclusive of native contingents, twenty-three are Bengal regiments and two Bombay, though by all the rights of geographical position the whole of the Quetta column should have been composed of Bombay regiments. It is true that the Government of India afterwards, conscience struck by the universal feeling of indignation at the way the Bombay army had been treated, ordered another brigade of Bombay troops; but of this the Cavalry regiment was not allowed to go, and the native Infantry regiments were sent to Sind with but little hope of getting to the front till all fighting—if any fighting there should be—would be over. Doubtless, now that the campaign is finished, we shall have many more statements to the same effect as that lately reported to have been made by General Stewart. We think it as well, therefore, that such should not be allowed to pass unchallenged, or they may perhaps, like many others of the same kind, be assumed by the public to be substantially correct. One of the first things that strikes those who have seen the troops of both Presidencies in regard to this question of physique, which is made so much of by the Bengalis, is that the Goorkhas, who are looked upon, if not as the superior, at all events the equal to any other portion of their army, are absolutely the most diminutive race of men in the whole of the Indian army, their average height, we should think, barely reaching 5'·3". It is quite clear, therefore, that whatever excellence they may be possessed of, can in no way be due to their size. Perhaps it may be that they are endowed with extraordinary fighting qualities, which more than make up for their puny stature, and this we believe to be the case. We do not wish to depreciate the fighting qualities of the Goorkha; but a careful perusal of the Goorkha campaigns fails to convince us that there was anything extraordinary in the stubbornness of their resistance to our arms. It is true that several thousand men were employed by our Government for eighteen months in conquering their country; but it must be remembered that our troops during the first campaign—which was the only one in which there was any attempt at prolonged resistance—were working on a line several hundred miles in length without any communication between the invading columns, in a country rugged, mountainous, studded with stockades and without roads for artillery; so that a few ordinarily resolute men might, without difficulty, prolong resistance against far superior numbers. Furthermore, history records that there was seldom such a combination of incompetence as was displayed by two or three of the officers commanding the attacking columns. And yet, notwithstanding all these advantages on their side, the Goorkhas never showed any very extraordinary power of stubborn resistance. So long as the tide of fortune in their favour—caused by the incapacity of the British generals—lasted, so long did they hold their own and thus succeeded in prolonging the first campaign for nearly eight months; but no sooner was the second campaign opened, and the military operations conducted with ordinary prudence and judgment, than they at once threw up the sponge. Within a fortnight of their defeat at Mukuanpore, the treaty of peace which they had previously refused to ratify was sent down in haste with the seal attached, and the Nepaulese Government was only too glad after its experience of the power of their troops to resist a properly organised attack to make peace on more stringent terms than those which they had previously refused to submit to.

Then as to the physique of the Punjab troops. Even supposing that the height and weight of men enlisted in the country of the five rivers is greater than that of the Maratha population, we fail to see that it is any argument in favour of regiments which are able to recruit in that province. Modern battles do not consist of a series of hand to hand single combats and bayonet charges, where weight and strength tell with irresistible effect. The physical qualities that are required by the modern soldier are powers of endurance, such as would be tested by capability of making long marches, doing hard work on short rations, capacity for standing extremes of climate, and such like; and experience proves that such can be contained in a frame of moderate proportions, provided the interior economy is sound—nay, they may be contained in a very small frame, as the puny Goorkhas themselves prove. Therefore the logical position appears clearly to be this: that if the Goorkhas are splendid troops—which the Bengalis aver, and which we do not for a moment deny—is is as clear as noonday that the size and substance of the men have nothing to do with their efficiency in the field; and the Bengal argument about the want of physique of the Bombay troops falls at once to the ground. Whether the Bombay army is composed of good fighting material or not is written in the pages of its records; and its officers can afford to remain satisfied with such evidence as history can give in their favour without employing trumpeters to sound their praises in the press, or artists in London to draw imaginary pictures of ferocious-looking giants spearing flying Afghans. Further, they can remember with satisfaction as a proof of the discipline of their men that they cannot boast of half a dozen mutinies, nor have they during the late campaign treacherously deserted their colours and joined the ranks of the enemy.

We do not wish to deny the excellence of the Bengal troops, but we do not think the Bombay sepoy should be condemned until he is tried. The Goorkha, notwithstanding his inferior physique, has always behaved splendidly and his excellence lies in the fact that he is thoroughly to be depended on, and likes his officers. But cannot the same be said of the men of the Bombay army?

WE are glad to learn that the authorities in Western India have now fairly grappled with the dacoit evil, and that we may hope before long to hear that the country has been restored to its normal condition of quietness and immunity from crime. Dacoits are being captured in all directions. As we have previously informed our readers, the names and villages of the men who compose the gangs are mostly known to the police, and each man captured gives fresh information. Wassedeo Bulwunt's main gang has been completely broken up and the men are fugitives. That individual himself has now a price laid on him of Rs. 3,000, together with a free pardon to any of his accomplices who may aid in procuring his arrest. There is only one important band now known to be at large and its operations have recently been greatly circumscribed. The Puggee trackers, which we on a former occasion stated were to be employed, are at work and are doing good service. Great efforts are being made to secure one or two of the leaders of this movement, as it is found that the individual members of the gangs know very little about its origin; they were in most instances induced to leave their villages by the promises of being paid monthly wages besides a share in the *loot*. It is most sincerely to be hoped that the evil will be traced to its source, and we are glad to learn there are good grounds for believing that such will soon be the case.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 30.

THE Beaconsfield Government certainly keeps its secrets well. Not one of the London papers seems to have had an inkling of the important announcement which was made in Parliament on Monday evening, that Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Chelmsford had both been set aside, and the civil and military control of all dealings with the Zulus and the Dutch inhabitants of the Transvaal entrusted to Sir Garnet Wolseley. The real meaning of this apparently sudden change of front on the part of the Ministry can still only be guessed at. The more pacifically disposed section of the Cabinet, headed by Sir Stafford Northcote, are of course profoundly disgusted with Sir Bartle's undisguised desire to annex Cetewayo's country, and alarmed at the insubordinate tone of his despatches, in which he makes no account of the censures passed upon him, but calmly unfolds a programme for the employment of the Imperial troops, after the Zulu war is over, in settling the Transvaal. The English nation has recovered from its fit of warlike enthusiasm, and the Ministry is afraid now of a bold policy which it would have applauded six months ago. Sir Bartle will be terribly mortified at finding his official career thus brought to a humiliating end; but he should not be surprised at finding himself thrown over by a Government which for a long time encouraged him in his Imperial aspirations, for it is but too clear that the present Cabinet cares little for political principles, and is ready to sacrifice any man who threatens to expose it to the brunt of popular displeasure. The *Standard*, representing a powerful minority at all events of the Conservative party, has consistently and vehemently denounced Sir Bartle Frere for plunging the Government into fresh difficulties, and advised Lord Beaconsfield to abandon him. At the same time, it should in fairness be remembered that the Ministry stood by Sir Bartle and gave him a chance of righting himself when the Opposition made a furious and determined attack upon him some months ago. Indeed, there is something very surprising in the supersession of the High Commissioner and Lord Chelmsford now, after the bitter feeling excited by the disaster at Isandlana and the high-handedness of Sir Bartle Frere's treatment of Ketchwayo has to a great extent passed away; and one cannot help suspecting that the Government has more ground for serious uneasiness regarding the progress of the war in South Africa than it cares to avow. The prolonged delays in the advance of Lord Chelmsford's force, the excessive mortality among the troops, and the now confessed failure of Sir Bartle Frere's chivalrous attempt to conciliate the Boers by going personally amongst them, must have greatly increased the anxiety of the statesmen who have to account to the English nation for the war expenditure in South Africa. Lord Chelmsford has a whole army corps, 25,000 strong, under his command; and he seems to have been so paralyzed by the failure of his first campaign that he hesitates to strike a quick and crushing blow at the Zulus, and lets week after week pass away in inaction. His call for more reinforcements must have been urgent, for 2,000 men are leaving this week for the Cape, including at least a body of 1,100 Marines. The quality of these troops is said to be far superior to that of the young soldiers already sent out; and it is indeed probable that, in the hand-to-hand fighting which may take place before the Zulu army is crushed, no mere boys will be able to overcome Ketchwayo's dusky warriors. If Lord Chelmsford's indecision compelled the Government to consider the propriety of appointing a new Commander-in-Chief, they were no doubt forced at the same time to review the whole situation, and to admit the reasonableness of the suggestion made by Sir Bartle Frere himself, that the civil and military authority on the Natal Frontier should be concentrated in the hands of one man. Sir Garnet Wolseley, whom everyone admits to be the best man that could have been selected to command the army, could hardly have been placed under the orders of Sir Bartle Frere, after having already held high office as a civil administrator, and the Ministry were no doubt glad to seize the opportunity of propitiating public opinion at home by relieving Sir Bartle Frere of his extraordinary powers in favour of a man who is acceptable to both political parties, and who is not suspected of wishing to shape out a policy for the Empire, and to impose his own views on Parliament. That Sir Garnet Wolseley will, nevertheless, push on the Zulu war with the utmost vigour and determination, may, I think, be considered certain. There can be no flinching from the resolution to avenge Isandlana and restore the prestige and authority of British arms throughout South Africa. This task will have been unquestionably facilitated for him by the preparations already made, and the friends of Lord Chelmsford have already begun to complain that that General has been superseded just when he is ready to vindicate his reputation. But military men find as much fault with the management of the expedition for the relief of Ekowe and the division of the army of invasion for a new campaign into columns widely separated from and unable to communicate with one another, as with the faults that brought on the Isandlana disaster; and it is not unlikely that Sir Garnet Wolseley may adopt an entirely new plan of campaign. In any case, Lord Chelmsford will have ample time still to distinguish himself before the new General appears upon the scene. I am bound to say that English opinion seems to be tolerably unanimous in rejoicing over the supersession of both Lord Chelmsford and Sir Bartle Frere. Mr. Gladstone generously said a good word for Sir Bartle in the debate on Monday evening, claiming for him the admiration of his countrymen in spite of the mistakes he might have committed in South Africa; but Mr. Gladstone has always had an affinity of religious sentiment with Sir Bartle, arising out of their common intimacy with the late Bishop Wilberforce, and in making this declaration he spoke for himself alone. The Radicals absolutely detest Sir Bartle, not only as the author of the Zulu War, but as the chief agitator for an advance into Afghanistan; and the Conservatives, as I have said, do not love him, for he has been over-zealous for Imperialism just when they were becoming a little ashamed of that war cry. So the end will be, I suppose, that Sir Bartle Frere will subside into a peerage and obscurity; and it will remain for some enthusiastic biographer to prove that he was a great, but misunderstood and ill-used, man.

The second night's debate on the Indian Budget was even more forlorn than I had anticipated. Sir George Campbell withdrew his amendment, and the discussion lingered on for an hour or two, hardly any of the speeches being to the purpose. Mr. Lowe distinguished himself by advocating the adoption of a gold standard for India, on the ground, singularly enough, that the value of the rupee for internal currency in India has not been depreciated. I should have thought that was a good reason for letting the Indian currency alone. Mr. Goschen and Mr. Gladstone are to speak on the silver question when the debate is resumed on the 12th proximo, and I am in great hopes that they will have the candour to point out what is the principal obstacle to the appreciation of silver. A lot of wiseacres shake their heads learnedly when you talk of an international agreement to fix the relative value of gold and silver, and talk sagaciously of the necessity of having free trade in silver and the disadvantages of a double currency. As if there could be free trade in an article which each Governor deals with in the most capricious fashion; England, for instance, which is the chief sinner in this respect, not only forbidding the unlimited circulation of silver coins in this country, to the great inconvenience of persons having innumerable small transactions to conclude every day of their lives, but discouraging the manufacture of silver plate by putting a heavy tax on it. As to the known evils of a double currency, it is obvious that these would be done away with if the principal commercial countries adopted a uniform valuation of the two metals, for there would then be no temptation to make a run on either gold or silver. But England is slow to move in such matters, and will cling to her exclusive gold coinage till she finds she has not gold enough to pay foreign nations for her importations of corn and the raw materials of her industries. Meanwhile, a variety of influences have caused a steady rise in the price of silver, and sanguine writers are already predicting that we shall soon see the rupee at 1s. 10d. again. The new sterling loan of the Indian Government will certainly have the effect of strengthening the market; but, on the other hand, it is impossible to feel any security as to the action of Germany; and the probable renewal of silver coinage by other States, which "Cambist" makes so much of in a letter in yesterday's *Times*, is too remote a contingency to be safely calculated upon. The price of silver, in short, must always be a matter of speculation, till a fixed ratio of value for gold and silver is secured by the wisdom of the great trading States of the world.

The London papers appear to be almost unanimous as to the dulness of this year's Derby. I hardly dare to disagree with them, but, perhaps because the scene is always fresh and amusing to one who has been abroad for a few years, perhaps because our party had the good luck to get home before the storm came on in the evening, I enjoyed the drive down there and back very much, and thought that the crowd was as large as it used to be, and that every one appeared to be in capital spirits. I can't help thinking that the critics who are never weary of proclaiming that the English take their pleasures sadly have not had many opportunities of comparing the demeanour of a foreign crowd at a race meeting with that of their own countrymen, or they might almost blush for the arrant nonsense they talk. I never witnessed more excitement on the course than prevailed when it was known that the first three horses were outsiders, and that Fordham had at last won the Derby. The day was perfect for an excursion, as the rain of the previous night had laid the dust on the roads, and the sun shone quite brightly from midday till four o'clock. For the most part, the weather this month has been abominable, and I am inclined to agree with the Yankee who said somewhat irreverently the other day that whoever made the English climate ought to be compelled to come and live in it. A retired Bombay General congratulated me the other day on the prospect of a speedy return to India, declaring that for eight months he had been unable to go anywhere and could do nothing but simply eat and sleep.

The Royal Geographical Society has shown its magnanimity this year by presenting one of its gold medals to the Russian Colonel who is the pioneer of the Russian advance from Kuldja southwards to the borders of Thibet. I thought that at the dinner Sir Henry Rawlinson somewhat coarsely obtruded his own antagonism to Russian policy in proposing the health of the medallists, and almost challenged Count Schouvaloff, who was to reply, to touch on the forbidden ground of politics. But the Russian Ambassador was equal to the occasion, and made a very pleasant and delicate little speech which gave one a high opinion of his diplomatic tact. The Count is a well-preserved and still handsome man, with a benevolently shaped head and a most amiable expression of countenance, but a pair of the most eager watchful eyes you ever saw. He seems to be a very great personal favourite with men and women in English society; and his recall from the Court of St. James's is much regretted.

This week, for the first time, passengers going out to India can travel in a sleeping carriage all the way from Calais to Brindisi. The sleeping carriage is conveyed with the Mails by the circuit railway round Paris, so that travellers are not obliged to stay at all in the French capital.

J. M. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 30TH MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Commander Robert Methven, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 30th May. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J de Groot Pan	Mr J Stevenson
Mr J Nicholls	Mr G Cahill
Mr W Blackburn	Miss Tetherington
Mrs Hailes	Lt J Clibborn
Mr J W Butler	Mrs Boyd
Mr J Skinner	Mr Bannermann.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Wilkinson	Col Hanson.
Dr Hojel	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J Woodroffe	Mr H Mair.

FROM ADEN.—Lieut P Lambart.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM MAY 24 TO THE 30TH INCLUSIVE.)

IN the House of Lords, on Friday, Earl Granville called attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the provision made for extinguishing fires in the Metropolis, and a brief discussion followed. On Monday, Lord Cranbrook announced the signature of a Treaty of Peace by Major Cavagnari on behalf of the Indian Viceroy and Yakoob Khan, Ameer of Cabul. Lord Beaconsfield informed the House that Sir Garnet Wolseley had been appointed Governor of Natal and the Transvaal, and Commander-in-Chief in those Colonies and the adjacent districts, but there was no intention of parting with Lord Chelmsford's services. A discussion of some duration was originated by Lord Galloway upon the subject of military administration, but ultimately the resolutions proposed condemning the systems of brigade depots and military organization were withdrawn. On Tuesday, Earl Cadogan, replying to Lord Carnarvon, said that Sir G. Wolseley's appointment did not imply the recall either of Sir H. Bulwer or of Colonel Lanyon, and Sir B. Frere's commission had not been revoked. The instructions to Sir G. Wolseley could not be published at present. The House met yesterday, but the proceedings were brief and unimportant.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. O'Donnell moved a vote of censure upon Lord Lytton for his reply to a deputation of the British Indian Association, but it was rejected by 215 to 36. The adjourned debate upon Indian finance was resumed by Sir G. Campbell, and was continued by Mr. Onslow, Mr. Grant-Duff, Mr. Sidebotham, Mr. Lowe, and Lord G. Hamilton, after whose speech the discussion was again adjourned. On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having announced the appointment of Sir G. Wolseley to the chief command in South Africa, a great number of questions were asked upon points of detail, and several members inquired the nature of General Wolseley's instructions, and particularly whether he was authorized to conclude peace or to maintain a war of extermination. In committee of Supply some hours were spent in discussing the Prisons Vote, and several Irish members accused the gaol authorities of cruel treatment of prisoners—a charge which was refuted by the Home Secretary. On Tuesday, Mr. Bourke, in answer to questions, said that there had been nothing in the recent communications between the British and French Governments to justify the allegation of disagreement. Mr. Sulivan originated a long discussion respecting the Government policy in Zululand. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said there was no desire of annexation, but the object sought was an honourable and satisfactory peace. Lord Elcho defended Sir B. Frere, and referred to Cetywayo in terms which elicited tokens of disapprobation. Mr. Gladstone also vindicated Sir B. Frere from the charges brought against him. The Scotch Hypothec Bill was under discussion when the sitting terminated, and the House adjourned for the Whitsuntide vacation.

The polling at Limerick resulted in the return of Mr. Gabett, the Home Rule candidate.

The 60th birthday of Queen Victoria was celebrated on Saturday throughout the country. In London there was a military parade, Volunteer movements in the parks, and illuminations in the evening. The weather being fine, great crowds of people collected at all the points of attraction.

On Saturday the ceremony of opening the bridges at Vauxhall, Battersea, Lambeth, and Chelsea free of toll was performed by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Abdullah Pasha, Military Attaché to the Turkish Embassy in London, was thrown from his horse on Saturday in Hyde-park, and died a few hours afterwards.

The trial of Catherine Webster for the murder of Mrs. Thomas at Richmond has been postponed to the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

The human remains found in a coal-cellar at Euston-square having been identified as those of an elderly lady, named Matilda Hacker, a young woman—Hannah Dobbs—who was servant at the house when Miss Hacker disappeared, has been charged with the murder. The case was heard on Monday at Bow-street Police-court, and has been adjourned until Wednesday next.

The Government have directed a prosecution of the directors of the West of England Bank, which suspended payment recently.

The demand for money has been slack this week, and rates have slightly receded. The stock markets have on the whole been steady, though rather firm, and left off so, without any special feature.

OBITUARY:—Maj.-Gen. A. M. Mackenzie, Ben. Ret.; Sir C. F. R. Rushout, Bart.; Lady Charles Hamilton; Lady Ellis; T. B. Brooke, late E. I. Co.; Jas. Grant, journalist; F. T. Streeten, Recorder of Worcester; Sir C. Whitbread, late M. P.; W. Froude F.R.S.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence from Cape Town up to May 10 was received on Saturday. There had been no fighting of importance, but preparations for a general advance of the British force were rapidly proceeding. Fortified positions were being formed and bridges constructed. In the Transvaal, the extreme party among the Boers had manifested a threatening attitude, but it was not thought probable that any violent measures would be taken.

On Saturday, Baron von Frankenstein, an Ultramontane Deputy, was elected Vice President of the German Reichstag, and the fact is assumed to indicate the existence of an understanding between the Catholic party and the German Chancellor. The Tariff debate is still in progress, but there is every reason to expect the complete adoption of the Government proposals.

Some of the French papers continue to dwell upon the unsympathetic attitude of the British Government with regard to Egypt; but it is stated that communications have recently been passing between the two Governments which have led to the establishment of an agreement upon the policy to be pursued towards the Khedive.

Mr. W. Lloyd Garrison, the American anti-slavery agitator, died on Saturday.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA AND THE SULTAN.

(*Special Telegram to "Pall Mall Gazette."*)

BERLIN, May 30.—There has been some difficulty in settling the precise formalities to be observed by the new Prince of Bulgaria when appearing before the Sultan at Constantinople, so as to mark his vassalage while recognizing his partial independence. This knotty point has at last, it is announced, been settled. Among other things, the question as to the dress which the Prince is to wear at the Sultan's Court has proved difficult of solution. The Sultan at first claimed that the Prince should wear the Turkish uniform, as the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia used to do in former times. It has, however, now been settled that he shall be allowed to wear the European dress; only the Sultan insists that he shall wear a fez, and this point has been conceded.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

BERLIN, May 30.—The extravagant lengths to which the German Chancellor seems inclined to carry his reactionary policy is reported to be occasioning misgiving even among his own followers and friends. There are rumours abroad of several resignations likely to take place shortly in the Ministry.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, May 29.—The Chilian Consul in London states that there were four vessels concerned in the engagement off Iquique, viz., the Esmeralda, having on board ten 40-pounder guns, the Covadonga with two 70-pounders, against the turret ships Independencia and Huascar. The Covadonga was captured by the Chilians from the Spaniards in 1865. No further details of the action are yet to hand.

THE OAKS.

THE weather has turned out fine at Epsom. The Prince of Wales again went to the course, travelling, as on Wednesday, by special train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. His Royal Highness was received upon his arrival at Victoria station by Mr. J. P. Knight, and left at 12.54 p.m., accompanied by the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway and the Duke of Edinburgh. Prince Christian also travelled by the same train.

The telegraph brings the result of the great race of the day as follows:—

Wheel of Fortune	1
Coromandel II..	2
Adventure..	3

Eight started. The time of the race, as taken by Benson's chronograph, was as follows:—The start took place at 3 hrs. 15 min 30 sec., and the arrival was given as 3 hrs. 18 min. 32 sec.: the duration thus being 3 min. 2 sec. The time last year was 2 min. 54 sec.

Our correspondent telegraphs:—The race was won by three lengths; and there were four lengths between the second and third horses; Japonica was fourth, Leap-Year fifth, and Amice, Phillippine, and Jessie Agnes the last three. Wheel of Fortune won easily at last, though it looked like being a close race below the distance. Archer rode Wheel of Fortune, and was loudly cheered upon returning to weigh in; and the Prince of Wales was the first to congratulate Lord Falmouth upon his success. The weather has been very fine all the afternoon; but the attendance is the smallest seen upon an Oaks Day at Epsom for many years.

SOUTH AFRICAN DESPATCHES.
APPOINTMENT OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

THE following despatch has been addressed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to Sir Bartle Frere:—

Downing-street, May 28, 1879.

Sir,—After full consideration of the condition of affairs in South Africa, her Majesty's Government have decided that the arrangements under which the chief civil and military authority in the neighbourhood of the seat of war is distributed among four different persons can no longer be deemed adequate to the requirements of the present juncture.

2. In the number of Imperial troops engaged and the expenditure incurred the Zulu war has assumed dimensions far exceeding those of any that has been carried on for many years in South Africa; and it appears but too evident that military operations have been seriously impeded by a want of harmony between the civil and military authorities, of which the difference that has arisen between the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal with regard to the disposal of a portion of the native levies called out for service has furnished a striking example.

3. In such a matter the High Commissioner has no power to interfere, but were it otherwise you would be unable, in present circumstances, to interfere with any practical effect. For the prompt action requisite in time of war would entirely preclude the satisfactory reference to Cape Town of this or any other of the numerous questions requiring the decision of the High Commissioner, while, on the other hand, your own presence at the seat of war has become impossible. After an unavoidably protracted absence from Cape Town (during which you have laboured with singular zeal and energy to discharge all the duties which have developed upon you) you will be entirely occupied with many important matters necessarily postponed until your return.

4. The union of Griqualand West with the Cape, to the settlement of which your recent visit to the province will have largely contributed, has to be completed; the financial questions jointly concerning the colony and this country demand immediate attention; and important work remains to be done in carrying out the recent legislation of the Cape Parliament for the defence of the colony. But above all her Majesty's Government are anxious that the larger and more complicated questions connected with confederation, on which I shall shortly address you, should be considered, under your guidance during the approaching session of the Cape Parliament, and they attach special importance to the advantages which may be derived from your exertions in promoting this great work.

5. Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government have determined to place the chief military and civil command in the eastern portion of South Africa in the hands of one officer, and they have selected Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G. C. M. G., for this duty. His high professional standing and his varied and distinguished services preclude any question as to the fitness of placing him for the time in supreme authority over the able men now commanding her Majesty's troops in South Africa, and administering the Governments of Natal and the Transvaal, and it is equally beyond question that he will receive their most loyal and cordial support. Sir Garnet Wolseley will, in addition to his military command, be commissioned as Governor of Natal and of the Transvaal, and High Commissioner for Native and Foreign Affairs to the northward and eastward of those colonies. In the latter capacity he will assume for the time that portion of your functions which, at a crisis of such gravity as the present, could not be performed by any High Commissioner acting at a distance of more than a thousand miles from the scene of operations. You will, I am confident, be the first to recognize the necessity of the arrangement, and will readily assist Sir Garnet Wolseley, should you have returned to Cape Town by the time of his arrival there on his way to enter upon the duties of his office, with all the valuable information which your knowledge and experience enable you to afford.—I have, &c.

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

The following despatch has been sent by Colonel Stanley to Lord Chelmsford:—

Pall-mall, May 29, 1879.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge your lordship's despatch of the 21st of April, 1879, extending your previous telegram, in which you asked for reinforcement of three battalions. Her Majesty's Government considered the reasons assigned in that telegram insufficient to justify your demand, and they therefore awaited your despatch under reply before taking any further steps beyond the provision of stores. Your lordship has now explained as your reason for the reinforcement of three battalions the fact that gaps are made in the ranks of the corps now under your command by death, invaliding, and expiration of service; you further add that from letters now received from the Transvaal from his Excellency the High Commissioner, you feel it necessary that a whole battalion should be told off as garrison for Pretoria and certain other points. I have now to infrom you that it has been decided to comply with your request by sending out 800 marines and 200 Royal Marine Artillery. Drafts of men as seasoned as is possible under the present circumstances of short service will also be sent out from time to time as accounts are received of casualties occurring in the command. This her Majesty's Government consider to be preferable to sending out additional young battalions.

I have received with regret your letter of April 21, 1879, enclosing copy of further correspondence between yourself and his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal; and though the orders given by the Colonial Office had instructed his Excellency to comply with your lordship's military demands, I must nevertheless express my sorrow that you should have been unable to settle this question amicably with his Excellency by personal or friendly communication without the necessity of resort to the Home Government. I learn with satisfaction that the health of the troops is improving, and I trust that by continued care and foresight they may be maintained in an efficient condition.

I have now to convey to you the intimation that her Majesty's Government, having carefully considered the information at their command, have come to the conclusion that the satisfactory administration of affairs in that part of South-Eastern Africa in the immediate neighbourhood of the seat of war can at the present moment only be carried out by placing that administration in the hands of one person holding plenary powers, both civil and military, and that they have selected Sir Garnet Wolseley to discharge these duties. The Colonial Office will by this mail have informed Sir Bartle Frere of this decision and of its effects so far as he himself is concerned.

With respect to the military command, though I have the satisfaction of informing you that it is not intended that the supersession caused by the appointment as High Commissioner of an officer senior to yourself should be considered as conveying censure on your proceedings, it will nevertheless be your duty, as in the ordinary course of service, to submit and to subordinate your plans to his control. This decision was communicated to you by telegram sent yesterday via St. Vincent, of which I enclose a copy. Sir Garnet Wolseley being qualified to act in a political as well as in a military capacity will be in possession up to the latest date and in the fullest detail of the views of her Majesty's Government; the responsibility placed upon you by Sir Bartle Frere with regard to the enforcement of his demands upon Cetewayo will therefore terminate upon the arrival of the High Commissioner, and any overtures for peace will henceforward be transmitted for decision by him.—I have, &c. F. A. STANLEY.

Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B., Natal.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

THE eruption of Mount Etna is increasing in force. Showers of ashes, completely blackening the ground, have fallen in Messina and extend as far as Reggio, in Calabria. Telegrams from the latter city state that it is covered with a lurid cloud, and that a quantity of ashes is falling there. The eruption is continual, and three new craters have opened, which lie each a mile apart in the form of a triangle in the valley six miles above Passapescaro, which is eight miles from Linguagrossa. On Wednesday night a number of brilliant balls of fire were thrown to a great height, and burst aloft like rockets, emitting a fiery shower. The stream of lava is estimated at 70 metres width, and has run a distance of more than six kilometres in length, but the exact line has not yet been verified. During the whole of Wednesday night loud reports like the rolling of artillery were heard. At Messina on the 27th a severe undulatory shock of earthquake was felt. News also comes from Hungary that a mountain peak by Lake Balaton, which has not been volcanic in historical times has begun to emit smoke, to the alarm of the neighbouring inhabitants. A Reuter's telegram says:—The eruption of Mount Etna continues, and is assuming vast proportions. The stream of lava now extends to a distance of nine miles from the crater, and has passed through part of the wood of Collebasso. No lives are known to have been lost, and the damage done to property by the eruption is up to the present inconsiderable.

PULMONARY consumption consecutive to an inflammation of the chest had reduced me to such a state that medicines were ordered to me by physicians rather to give me security than with the hope of a prolongation of life. Happily one of them advised me to use *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime*. For two months past I have been taking that medicine and my situation has been so remarkably improved that I may henceforth consider my recovery as certain.—ED. DOOLITTLE [Bristol].

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

LAHORE, June 16.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* states authoritatively that it is not at present contemplated to withdraw the regular troops from Kurrum or Kandahar.

DEATH OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT AT MANDALAY.

RANGOON, June 16.

Mr. Shaw, the Resident at Mandalay, died of heart-disease yesterday morning.

All is quiet at Mandalay, though unauthenticated rumours of further massacres are rife.

Trade is showing slight animation on purely cash terms.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

A POLICY OF ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

SIMLA, June 16.

A circular to all the Local Governments issued this day states that important changes in the financial position having occurred since the publication of the Budget Statement, it is desirable to give a sketch of the present financial position of the Government of India.

The circular recapitulates the measures that were taken last year for providing a surplus of one million five hundred thousand pounds for insurance against famine, declares that former assurances of Government regarding the manner in which these funds were to be applied have been adhered to, that Government has never swerved from its resolution, and has maintained it. In spite of the war and fall in exchange—circumstances beyond control and of exceptional difficulty in 1878-79—Government met from revenue the whole cost of the war, spent £555,000 on famine relief, and still had a surplus of £1,300,000 for famine insurance, thus more than fulfilling all pledges. When the Budget for the present year was framed the war was going on, and further serious fall in exchange had occurred. The question was then under the consideration of the Home Government whether any remedy for this increasing loss could be provided by a change in the currency law. Government considered that, pending the decision of this question, imposition of fresh taxation or reduction of really useful expenditure would not be justifiable, and that it was better to accept temporary suspension of famine insurance surplus. No other conclusion was reasonable, and Government had always declared that such a course might become temporarily necessary. Directly the Government of India learned that Her Majesty's Government had decided that no measures for altering the currency could be adopted, immediate action was taken to reduce expenditure. Orders have already been issued for reducing expenditure next year on ordinary public works by £733,000. Stringent measures are being taken for reducing central establishments of the Government of India; altogether, in civil departments alone an improvement of £1,000,000 is hoped for, but something must be a set-off for compensation to officers dispensed with. Inquiry with the object of reducing military charges is going on in India and in England, the war having ended. It is estimated that only £700,000 will be required to restore the famine insurance surplus to the original amount of £1,500,000; and to recoup the loss of revenue from remission of Cotton Duty. Measures have already been taken that will more than cover this amount, and thus without fresh taxation all previous pledges of Government will be fulfilled and loss of revenue will be made good.

The foregoing calculations assume that the value of the Rupee will not fall below one shilling and seven pence. Excepting loss by exchange, no cause of financial anxiety is now apparent, but past experience shows how serious this may again prove.

A policy of rigid economy and retrenchment will be followed in every branch of the public service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

LONDON, June 16.

An official despatch from Lord Chelmsford has been published, which states that the Second Division of the British Army had advanced 12 miles on the 28th May, and that the Commissariat arrangements were now in a sufficiently forward state to permit a general advance on the 1st June.

Consols closed on Saturday at 97½, being an advance of ⅛ on previous day's quotation.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, June 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "Arcot," homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee sailed yesterday.

LONDON, June 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats flat.

Fair Dhollera	5 9/16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	116¾
Bar Silver	52⅝

Arrival—Warlock.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 16, 6-47 P. M.

Hongkong, 16th—Manila Mail 4 p. m. Wednesday.

WEATHER REPORTS—June 16.

Cannanore, 4-25 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. Fall of rain 13 cents.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. S; thermometer 83; barometer 29·790. Fall of rain 82 cents.

Mangalore, (15th) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N. E. N. W. Fall of rain 25 cents.

Tuticorin, 3-20 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 96; barometer 29·75.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 81 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	7 56	8 44	6 48
15 Sunday	0 0	......	......
16 Monday	......	0 35	0 24
Total	7 56	8 79	6 72

Note.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 3-16 to ¼d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16 to ½d.	,,
Credits, 6 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-16 to ½d.	,,
Documents, 6 ,, ,,	1s. 8½ to 9-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·16	,,

Colonel G. R. Greaves, C. B., chief of the Staff in Cyprus, has been appointed to succeed Major-General P. S. Lumsden, C. B., C.S.I., in the important post of Adjutant-General of the Army in India.

The Natal papers which we have received *via* Aden, contain later news than the home mail just to hand. In another column we publish a few extracts from the *Natal Mercury* which will doubtless be read with interest.

The report on the state of crime in the Town and Island of Bombay for 1878 shows a very serious increase of crime in Bombay during that year, 26,045 persons having been charged as against 22,655 in the previous year. This may be partly accounted for by the influx into Bombay of many of the criminal classes from the famine-stricken districts, the general demoralization resulting from the famine, and the incitements to crime arising from the depression of trade and the general distress. In remarking on the report the Secretary of State regrets that the efforts of the police in the detection of crime were not more successful. In four cases of murder that were reported it is observed that in only one was a conviction obtained, the police having failed to detect and arrest the murderers in two cases, and the fourth having resulted in an acquittal. In 21 out of the 58 cases of housebreaking which occurred the burglars were not brought to justice, and in cases of theft as much as 42 per cent. of those reported were undetected, while the percentage of stolen property recovered fell from 55 in 1877 to 51 in 1878. Although, however, these facts are unsatisfactory, the Secretary of State is said to observe that, in the opinion of the Bombay Government, the Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police, and his subordinates, have done their respective duties with credit and efficiency. The Bombay Government make a suggestion, in which the Secretary of State concurs, that if these reports are to be made of any value as exponents of the state of crime and the efficiency of the police force, they should contain statements not only of those cases in which the criminals have been detected, but of all cases that have come to the knowledge of the police, whether the criminals have been detected or not.

Here is a hint for the Law Commission:—"The new constitution in California provides that no judge can draw his monthly salary before he has taken oath that no cause remains in his court undecided, which has been submitted for decision during a period of ninety days. They are not likely to have a block in the Californian law courts, but there may be causes where references would be required that would require more time."

The annual report on the working of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay for 1878 has been submitted to the Secretary of State, who considers it on the whole satisfactory. The report shows an increase of business presented to the Court in comparison with the year 1876, and a further increase in comparison with 1877, the latter increase being set down as one of the after results of the famine. Financially, the report shows satisfactory results, while the expenditure for last year was only Rs. 235 greater than in 1877, the net revenue credited to Government was greater by Rs. 9,732. It is considered creditable to the judges that notwithstanding the large number of suits instituted during the year, and the increased pressure thrown on the Court in respect of cases not arising within its own jurisdiction, the number of cases in arrear at the close of 1878 was only 1,622, or 178 less than the number left in 1877. This celerity was presumably not attained at the expense of accuracy, as the number of new trials ordered during the year was only 62 as against 78 in 1877. The Secretary of State's review of the report concludes as follows:—"I notice with commendation the liberal action of Mr. Kesavji Naik, referred to in the 16th paragraph of the First Judge's Report, who by the payment of Rs. 1,273 in satisfaction of certain small decrees of the Court, obtained the release of 28 poor debtors."

The Lahore paper has received information that some Kuki Kheyls on the Sufed Koh range have captured two English soldiers, and claim a ransom of two thousand rupees. Our contemporary remarks thereon:—"The value of our treaty with Yakub Khan, and the measure of the Amir's own strength in the more turbulent portions of his dominions, are just being tested in a very interesting manner, and the Anglo-Indian public will await the result with great curiosity. Only a few days have passed since he signalized the transference to him of the conquered territory, by the execution of a criminal who had been handed over to him by his English allies. But justice had easy work of it in that case—as Yakub had neither to pursue, nor to coax the offender. But it is a very different affair when the Kuki Kheyls of the Sufed Koh range steal two European soldiers, and hold them to ransom, to the tune of a thousand rupees each. Yakub has sent a message to the Chief of the kidnappers—but we fear a message, even from the Amir, may have little weight with that worthy, supposing him to have already approved of the exploit. Until Yakub or the Indian Government sends the Kuki Chief his two thousand rupees, the Afghan will probably stick to his captives. There is one consolation, however—granting the truth of the story—and that is, that as things go in Afghanistan, the Kuki will treat his 'guests' not unkindly."

The *Statesman* says:—It is beginning to be generally admitted that our recent military operations have not been over-creditable to our British soldiers or our army organisation; and the discovery, forced upon us, that of late years the British army has degenerated in the stuff it is made of, and the suspicion that it is a far less effective weapon against an enemy than it used to be, fully justify the inquiry into the subject that has been determined upon. The contrast suggested the other day by the Commander-in-Chief between the physique of the regular soldiers and that of our Volunteers, cannot but strike the least observant. People now talk about our boy-regiments, but the term fails to hit the true defect. The short-service system may indeed be a mistake, and it may be found necessary to modify it. But when one looks at the boys, as they are called, it is not their youth that chiefly strikes him, but the certainty that these "boys" will never be "men." They may grow more moustache and get coarser complexions, but, as far as physique is concerned, there is plainly no basis for development. Something must be done to attract better men to the ranks, and perhaps also to keep them longer in the regular army. No benefit can arise, but much evil may, from ignoring the fact that the stuff of our regiments has on the whole wofully degenerated.

The *Indian Daily News* suggests the appointment of a Relief Committee to get subscriptions for the purchase of food for the starving Kashmiris. Our contemporary says:—On no occasion have there been more moving accounts than those which come from Kashmir, albeit they are not written by accomplished penmen like the one who encountered an "old savage on the confines of the eternal desert," or the other who found a famine raging "from dark districts to blacker confines," from which definite place Sir Richard dated his message that was to move the public of Calcutta to active sympathy. There can, we believe, be no doubt, even in the absence of accounts by sensational scribes, that as regards Kashmir, the famine is sore in the land. The people are helpless and the Government not much more in a position to help. There is food available in Northern India, but it requires money and means to transport it to where it is most urgently required. What doubtless has added to the difficulty of sending relief is that nearly all available transport has been enlisted or otherwise procured for the use of our forces on the frontier of Afghanistan. But does not this fact, which has in some respects interfered with the possibility of Kashmir helping itself, strengthen the claim upon India to minister to the perishing people who are now unable to help themselves?

A passenger by the Nizam, now homeward bound, writes to complain of her rate of progress between Bombay and Aden, and gives the following table of distances covered daily—150 miles; 171; 156; 155; 160; 174; 208; 207; 245; 33. As our correspondent remarks, this will not do under the new Mail contract. He adds:—"When it is calm weather, as the last run shows, the Nizam can steam; but with the slightest bad weather or a head sea, you might burn all the coal in the ship, and yet get no more out of her."

We understand that a notice of a general reduction of 10 per cent. on the wages of all the workmen employed in the iron trade in Bombay has been issued by the firms in that trade, including Messrs. J. Cruddas and Co., Messrs. Fraser and Miller, Messrs. Richardson and Co., Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., &c. The notice is to take effect on July 1st. The cause assigned for the reduction is the continued depression in the iron trade consequent on the stoppage of Government work in the P. W. D., and the general dulness of trade.

A complaint having been noticed in a certain paper, respecting the salary of guards employed on the Tirhoot State Railway, it has been ascertained by Government that there is no difficulty whatever in obtaining men at the pay available; and the guards on the line have themselves never complained. Facilities regarding their food are provided by the railway, and the guards are generally no worse off than drivers with reference to the accommodation assigned to them.

Major-General Alexander Mackay Mackenzie, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, and formerly of the 56th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, died in London on the 27th ult. in his 55th year. The deceased officer, who was the only surviving son of the late Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, of Gruinard, Rosshire, N.B., obtained his commission as ensign December 9, 1842. He served against the insurgents in Bundlecund in 1843 and 1844, and became Lieutenant December 1, 1846. He commanded the 8th Irregular Cavalry on the mutiny of the native troops at Bareilly on the 31st of May, 1857, on which occasion he tried to induce the regiment to charge the guns, but failed, owing to the great bulk of the corps going over to the mutinous Artillery and Infantry at the last moment. He then joined Mr. J. C. Wilson, and, in command of the faithful remnant of the 8th Irregulars, aided in preserving 48 Christian refugees who had been sheltered by friendly Hindus at Rohilcund. He became brevet captain December 9, 1857, and raised the new 8th Irregular Cavalry (afterwards the 6th Bengal Cavalry), and served throughout the seige and capture of Lucknow, commanded a portion of the regiment on the 5th April, 1858, on which occasion he charged the rebels, and after a desperate resistance cut up the rebel leader, Lullah Sing, and the whole of his bodyguard. Upwards of one-fourth of his men were killed or wounded, and his own charger wounded. He became Major in 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel 1868, Colonel 1873, and Major-General 1874.

The hillmen near Sufed Sung are probably much exercised over the notes of Mr. Stuart, one of the two officers who lately went out there on an exploring expedition. We hear from a trustworthy source that they have taken away his notes—which will be of little use to them, as also his mules and stores, which they will no doubt turn to better account. It is even possible that they might have appropriated Mr. Stuart himself, but for the interference of one of their Khans. So, after all, there are Afghans who are capable of listening to reason. It might be easy to magnify the importance of such isolated displays of hostility on the part of the Afghans, and even to utilize their occurrence for the purpose of "pitching into" the irresolute and incomplete policy of the Government. Of course, if that hostility should pass a certain limit, or the tribes kidnap any of our countrymen, either the Amir would have to enforce satisfaction, or we should be compelled to engage in a little war. But short of a provocation of that sort, the mere fact that the war is over, and the treaty a reality—for good or for evil—imposes upon us the necessity of avoiding collisions, and abstaining, to the utmost practicable extent, from enterprises likely to provoke the antagonism of the clans. In this view (the *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks) General Roberts acted very wisely when, instead of thrashing the villagers who the other day disputed his right to enter and survey their country, he abandoned the project and returned to camp.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* attributes the strong tendency of Natives of India to "pervert the truth" when giving evidence, to the influence of the English judicial system. The *Patrika* says:—We found that they (British Courts) as compared to the old Punchaits were not only costly and useless, but extremely baneful in their effects upon the morals and means of the people. The law courts taught us perjury and forgery. Not that the Hindus never lied before, but they never could afford to practise the art itself. The Hindus dealt with simple lies, the complicated art came along with the modern law courts. Barristers and others who see much of law court proceedings, particularly in the Mofussil, will scarcely credit the statement that "in India this art, like most other arts which are the products of civilization, is yet in a rudimentary state."

A vernacular paper having called attention to the want of proper arrangements in the Northern Bengal State Railway for supplying passengers travelling in the trains with drinking water or refreshments at the stations, the Government of India after careful enquiry find that the Railway authorities have made the necessary provisions to meet the wants of passengers. The allegation too that the Railway authorities levy high fees from the purveyors of confectionery which prevent them from serving the passengers on the station platforms has elicited the explanation that the privilege of selling confectionery at the stations is put up to auction every six months, and the system works well.

A correspondent, who was perched on a wagon in the laager during the battle of Ginghilovo, informs the *World* that the line regiments lately arrived from England, consisting of young soldiers, fire wildly as much as fifteen rounds a man; whilst the 57th (the Die-hards), who are old soldiers returning from foreign service in India, fired only five rounds a man with more execution. After the battle the General complimented the officers and men of the Die-hards on their splendid discipline and coolness under fire.

Vanity Fair says—The sailors are all very indignant that the East Indian command is not to be given to Admiral Sir William Hewett, whom all the Navy had looked to as the next Admiral on the station. Instead of this it has been given to Admiral Gore Jones, who has not been to sea for years, but who has had some good billets in command of guard ships, and such like shore-going work. All else that is known of him is that his name is Gore Jones; wherefore he has always been known as Jaw Bones. I understand that the principal reason of his appointment is that his name is Jones, and that since the First Lord of the Admiralty's name is Smith, he is held more or less to belong to the family. All the naval officers of the name of Brown or Robinson have at once made application for employment.

"Atlas," of the *World*, writes:—Both universities will be, as usual, represented in the Henley Regatta; but Cambridge will probably bear away the palm. Jesus College, Cambridge, is intending to send a very strong crew, made up of both past and present 'oars,' for the Grand Challenge; and as the Londoners will not be so good as usual, owing to the absence of both Gulston and S. Le B. Smith, they may score a victory. From Oxford will come a four from Magdalen College and an eight from Hertford College. Balliol are thinking of sending their eight, which was the head of the river this year; but it will hardly be up to the Henley course form. Possibly Mr. Edwardes-Moss will compete for 'the Diamonds,' but this is as yet uncertain. If he does not, Oxford will hardly score a single 'win,' as the Eton boys will probably be too fast for their eights in 'the Ladies.'

"The Chiel" writes in *Vanity Fair*:—The so-called "policy" of the Government as to the Zulu War is as intangible and as ungraspable as the dagger Macbeth saw. In the same evening Ministers get up and contradict each other in the most audacious manner; and the unfortunate zealots below the gangway are reduced to this extremity, that they cannot assail Sir Stafford without agreeing with Sir Michael, or *vice versa*. The spectacle of Don Quixote tilting at the windmill was nothing to that afforded by Sir William Harcourt arising in his majesty to rhetorically destroy—the empty air. Even Sir Robert Peel—whose idea seems to be that Sir Garnet should go out as a sort of diplomatic missionary—found it impossible on Tuesday night to hit anybody but Sir Bartle. Poor Sir Bartle! He might—reading what the Colonial Secretary said of him on that occasion—well sing—

> "Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
> But why did you kick me downstairs?"

The farewell banquet to "Colonel" Mapleson's company in New York is fully reported in American papers. Madame Gerster thanked the company present for their kind reception, and of her manager, the "Colonel," went so far as to say that he was "galantuomo, disinterested, and reliable, *vom House ans*; he is not an ombong; no, no, mess amis, nevare. *C'est une bon diable que ne trompe personne.*" America, the *prima donna* said, she liked very much, all except suppers, which made her a Sonnambula in reality, and Steinway pianos. Signor Foli followed, and declared that it was the proudest moment of his "loife." A spalpeen had said that he sang flat. By jabers! 'twas flat enough that spalpeen would be if he came anenst him! Another of the papers—the curruse o' Cromwell on it!—had said that he was Oirish, by jabers! Sure the Folis of Foligno were as well-known as the Rock of Cashel, and he scorruned the mane insinuations of the spalpeens. There was a shillelagh in Castle Foligno, bedad, that would bate the heads off the blaygyards. As for Steinway's pianos, Signor Foli's sentiments were mixed. He omitted to say whether or not he considered "Colonel" Mapleson an "ombong." On this question also Madame Roze declined to commit herself; but Steinway's pianos she thought superb. Mr. Charles Mapleson said that he could not properly express himself. Amewica had some good points, but there was a game called Pokah—Dwaw Pokah—which was weally too widiculous. The knave was the highest card and a countwy which could adopt such pwinciples was quite too awfully widiculous. Steinway's instwuments were too dweadfully bad, but he could not—aw—wesume his seat without saying a word about Weber's pianos. He was not musical himself; he did not know his notes—notes were widiculous inventions; he never got a note done under 60 per cent.—but about Weber's pianos he knew that for which powa, and sympathetic tone combined with powa, yaas, powa, they stood unwivalled. Mdlle. Hauk said amongst other things that the certificate she had given to Steinway's pianos was for European consumption. Steinway's pianos were only fit to be thumped upon by the effete monarchies of Europe; but Weber's pianos were miraculously and wonderfully perfect. Signor Campanini observed that Steinway's pianos were miraculously and wonderfully perfect, and that Weber's were very well to scare crows or make one's enemies ill; but they did not do for musicians. As a man who wants to buy a piano, a writer in the *Sporting and Dramatic News* says he is a trifle mixed.

Mr. H. W. S., Melborne.—My dear friend,—You tell me that I must be very happy in getting rid of those headaches to which I was like you so frequently subject. Make use, as I did, of *Grimault's Guarana* and you shall wonder at its marvellous results.—John Smith [Liverpool].

BOMBAY.

The Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting.)

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the year 1878-9 will be held at the rooms of the institute this evening at 5 o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday 7th June was 48 feet and 1 tenth. Total rainfall up to date was 3 inches 41 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 44 feet and 2 tenths.

The Poona Incendiaries.—The *Subodha Patrika* says:—The trial of the Poona incendiaries is over, and the sentence passed by the Judge, though heavy, is not, we think, heavier than was called for by the magnitude of the offence committed. We do not, therefore, quite understand why Mr. Newnham in passing that sentence made any reference to the power of Government to reduce it. We own we think the case is not one for the exercise of that power at all.

The Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the liquidators of the Company, applied to Sir Charles Sargent to dissolve the injunctions granted by his Lordship some time ago, restraining the liquidators from parting with the assets of the Company, and requiring them to make provision for the payment of the claims of Jairam Lukhmidas, Nemchund Meelapchund, Dhurumsey Khemjee, and Joosub Hajee Ahmed. The liquidators of the old Company had entered into certain arrangements with the official liquidators of the new Company, and in order to carry out those arrangements it was necessary that the injunctions in question should be dissolved. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee for the official liquidators, consented, and the Court made an order as was applied for.

The Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, to consider the account of the liquidators, Messrs. Bapujee Nowrojee and Merwanjee Framjee, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of. Mr. Merwanjee, one of the liquidators, was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the liquidators' report being read, the report as well as the audited accounts made up to 31st August 1878 were adopted. It was resolved that all the books and documents of the Company be handed over by the liquidators to the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company; and that the thanks of the shareholders be given to the liquidators for winding up the affairs of the Company in a very satisfactory manner.

The Broach Mills Company.—Yesterday, at the High Court, the matter of the Broach Mills Company, in liquidation, was called on before Mr. Justice Bayley for settlement of claims of Gungadas Vijbhoocundas and Keesowjee Jadhowjee, brokers to the Company who held two promissory notes for Rs. 25,000 each, dated 11th March 1878, payable one year after date. Mr. Prescot appeared for the liquidators; and the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the creditors. The amount of the original claim was Rs. 70,170 which, after deducting the amount realised by the sale of yarn on behalf of the Company, was reduced to Rs. 48,000. The liquidators admitted Rs. 43,963 to be due, but disputed the interest on the ground that the creditors were not entitled to charge interest after the date of the winding up, which was the 6th November 1878. The present was a voluntary liquidation continued under the supervision of the Court. The Advocate-General cited several authorities in favour of his contention that his clients were entitled to recover the full amount of their claim together with interest. Mr. Prescot also cited some authorities, submitting that the claimants were no more than the brokers of the Company to sell goods according to instructions, and that they were not entitled to the interest claimed in addition to the commission they charged for selling. His Lordship took time to consider his decision.

Assault.—A Hindu, named Vuza Heera, was yesterday fined Rs 30, or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for assaulting Crishna Siddoo.

Evading the Toddy Licence.—A Parsi, named Heerjeebhoy Sorabjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for selling toddy without a licence from the Collector of Bombay, and also with having in his possession a greater quantity than four gallons, in contravention of the Abkari Act.

A Dishonest Servant.—Essoo Gopall, a servant in the employ of Mr. John Twiss, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing nine pieces of sheet iron and nine pieces of wood, of the value of Rs. 18, the property of prisoner's master. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Poonja Rama. Deceased was a carpenter employed at the Government Dockyard, where he accidentally fell off a staging on to the stone pavement in the dry dock, whereby he sustained such injuries that he died from its effects. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Theft of Ornaments.—Two Hindu women, named Rukmee and Banee, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 185, alleged to have been committed on or about the 30th December last. Prisoner No. 1 was convicted upon her own confession, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Prisoner No. 2 pleaded not guilty, and on the application of Mr. Inspector McGuire, who is in charge of the case, it was postponed for hearing to the 30th instant, pending the production of witnesses from Poona.

A Breach of the Liquor Licence.—Bhickajee Cooverjee, a wholesale liquor shopkeeper on the Breach Candy Road; Nusserwanjee Cowasjee, wholesale liquor shopkeeper on the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road; Ruttonjee Dossabhoy, another wholesale liquor shopkeeper on the Falkland Road; and Shaik Mahomed Elibux, a servant to the shopkeeper Ruttonjee Dossabhoy, were arrested on the night previous by Inspector Sweeney and Constable Dillon and charged before Mr. W. Webb with the offence of selling a pint of brandy between sunset and sunrise in contravention of the wholesale licence. Upon the evidence adduced they were all convicted. Bhickajee Cooverjee was fined Rs. 60, Nusserwanjee Cooverjee Rs. 10, Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Rs. 40, and Shaik Mahomed Elibux Rs. 10.

Suicides.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of an aged Mahomedan woman named Begum, who committed suicide by drowning herself in the Baboola Tank. A verdict to that effect was recorded.—Another inquest was held on Saturday last on view of the body of a Parsi lad, named Nowrojee Pestonjee, a student of the Elphinstone High School, who it appears felt deep disappointment at not having been transferred to a higher class, as he had anticipated, at the reopening of the school after the summer vacation. This so preyed upon his mind that he committed suicide by drowning himself in a well on the Esplanade. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."

Serious Accusation against the Punth Suchew of Bhore.—We understand that one Jugtab, resident of the village of Sassoor, petitioned Government that the Punth Suchew of Bhore is supporting the dacoits in every respect, and that he has left his territories under the pretence of going to Benares, but instead of doing that, he has been in communication with the different gangs of dacoits, and giving them all the necessary information. The Jugtab has been brought to Poona and is in the custody of the police, pending an investigation.—*Poona Observer.*

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 27th May, 1879.

Engineer Cs Boddington has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Commander R M Gilson has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain.

Assistant-Paymaster J Hynes, has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

For the week ending 11th June.

Benares, 10th June.—No rain since 2nd.

Allahabad, 10th—No rain save slight and partial showers on 3rd and 4th, and no sign of rain.

Agra, 10th.—Rain on 6th and 7th in six tahsils, varying from one to four tenths. No rain since.

Meerut, 11th.—Slight rain on 6th. Fever prevalent.

Bareilly, 11th.—Heavy showers throughout the district in early part of week. Ploughing has followed the rain.

Kumaun, 10th.—Rain has fallen everywhere and done much good.

Fyzabad, 11th.—Manuring of fields continues.

Partabgarh, 9th.—Slight rain on 3rd and 4th.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 14th June as compared with the statement issued on the 7th June:—

	7th June. Rs.	14th June. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	143,93,681	1,28,13,798
Do do. at Branches	18,78,329	19,57,697
Other Deposits	1,56,42,068	1,63,06,639
Post Bills	8,969	9,329
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,42,541	2,70,123
	4,44,65,588	4,35,57,586
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	36,14,123	35,65,138
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,05,559	17,15,966
Loans, on Security of do. do.	58,21,184	66,36,115
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,739	14,377
Bills Discounted	1,72,35,684	1,65,17,489
Stamps	2,971	2,873
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,43,368 Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,48,368	3,48,368
Bullion	1,88,162	83,619
Cash Balances with Correspondents	98,507	85,714
Cash and Currency Notes	1,54,43,291	1,45,87,927
	4,44,65,588	4,35,57,586

For a long time past I was suffering from the *breathing organs* when the idea occurred to me of using *Grimault and Co.'s Indian Cigarettes*, which procured me so great a relief that they have become indispensable to my existence.—S. Santiago, Malaga.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE WAR BETWEEN CHILI AND PERU.

GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LIMA, April 30.

(By Telegraph from Lisbon.)

A meeting was held here yesterday to demand that the Peruvian fleet should sail to encounter the Chilian vessels. The proceedings were of an uproarious character. The President of the Republic, in reply to this demand, declared that the fleet was unprepared, and unable to sustain a battle with the Chilian fleet.

(*Standard*, May 30.)

We have been favoured with a copy of a telegram, dated Valparaiso, the 27th inst., which has been received in London, stating that a naval action had been fought off Iquique between the Chilian and Peruvian squadrons, in which the Peruvian ironclad Independencia and the Chilian vessels Covadonga and Esmeralda had been totally destroyed.

The Independencia is one of the only two powerfull vessels possessed by Peru. She was of 2400 tons register, and was, we believe, built by Messrs. Samuda in the Thames about the year 1866, and was fitted with a ram and protected with 4½-inch plates. Her armament, when she went into action a few days since, consisted of two 300-pounder and twelve 70-pounder guns.

The Covadonga was a wooden schooner of 500 tons register, which, in 1865, was captured from the Spaniards by the Chilian corvette Esmeralda, her present sister in misfortune. She carried two 70-pounder Armstrong guns.

The Esmeralda, also a wooden vessel of about 800 tons register, was, it is believed, built in the Thames some twenty-six years ago, and has lately been armed with twelve 40-pounder Armstrong guns.

The telegram from which we quote states that the action was fought in the absence of the Chilian ironclads, which, it is presumed, had gone in the direction of Callao in search of their enemy, who probably eluded them by keeping well out to sea.

A correspondent sends us the following telegram, dated Valparaiso, May 27:—"In the absence of ironclads, Independencia and Huascar attacked blockading fleet off Iquique. Esmeralda, Covadonga, and Independencia destroyed. Huascar safe." He adds that from the wording of the above telegram, and from the fact of its having come from a Chilian source, its contents should be taken with reserve. Within a few days he expects to receive further and more explicit information on this subject.

The following telegrams are published in the *Buenos Ayres Herald*, of the 1st instant:—

"Valparaiso, April 16.

"The Chilian gunboat Magallanes was attacked by the Peruvian corvette Union, 1150 tons, carrying 1270-pounders and with a crew of 400 men, assisted by the Pilcomayo, of 600 tons, carrying 2 70-pounder and 4 40-pounder guns. The engagement took place off the mouth of the Loa. 150 shots were fired at the Magallanes, which answered with 40. The Union then stopped firing, and escaped with the Pilcomayo, which was badly damaged. The Chilian ironclad Almirante Cochrane has gone in pursuit. The Magallanes was grazed by a 'ricochet' shot.

"Valparaiso, April 23.

"The Peruvian batteries at Pisagua having opened fire on the Chilian fleet, consisting of the corvette Chacabuco and the ironclad frigate Blanco Escalada, the latter replied vigorously. The loss of the Chilians was one man killed and six wounded aboard the Chacabuco. The losses of the enemy on shore are not known, but must have been much greater. The Peruvian squadron still remains in the harbour of Callao.

"Valparaiso, April 25.

"The Peruvian-Bolivian army marching on Antofagasta has been heavily reinforced. The Peruvian squadron at Callao is being rapidly prepared for active service. Peruvian Government declared the immediate expulsion of Chilians. In the combat with the Magallanes, the Peruvian corvette Union lost 36 men and sustained serious damages to hull. The news of the action created a bad impression in Peru, and much less enthusiasm for the war has been ultimately manifested. The destruction caused by the bombardment of Pisagua by the Chilian squadron is estimated at over two million dollars. Differences of a grave nature have arisen between Bolivia and Peru.

"Valparaiso, April 27.

"Commodore Garcia Garcia, of the Peruvian Navy, in his report of the action with the Magallanes, made to his Government, stated that the Chilian vessel only escaped being captured by the Union (Peruvian corvette) by her superior speed.

"Valparaiso, April 30.

"Advices from Peru bring a rumour to the effect that Pierola is taking advantage of the situation to overthrow the Prado Government. Great excitement prevails at Callao, the public demanding the immediate setting out of the squadron. President Prado declares that at the present juncture it is impossible to attack the Chilian fleet. The corvette Union is in dock, undergoing repairs, she having sustained considerable damage in her encounter with the Magallanes."

The following letter from a correspondent on board her Majesty's ship Turquoise, dated April 13, Iquique, has been published:—

"When I wrote my last I thought we should have been back in Callao by the time the date for another one arrived, but you see I am not. We are now in a blockaded port, an entirely new experience for me, and one that I little thought I should come across out here, but before I tell you about this I had better go back to where I left off in my last. If I remember right, I closed my letter before we reached Mollendo, in order to have it ready to send directly we arrived in port. We were only about two and a half hours off Mollendo, and that was quite long enough, both for our comfort and to see everything one would want to see. It is situated in a plain at the summit of a cliff, with the usual barren sandy range of hills for a background; I say usual, as the whole of the coast of Peru we have seen presents the same monotonous yellowish-brown coloured mountains, with intervening plains, all absolutely without vegetation, and one could never imagine that any wealth could be contained in such a country; yet there are silver mines, nitrate and guano deposits, &c., that are produced to the value of millions yearly from these same barren-looking hills and plains. But to return to Mollendo. It is the seaport of Arequipa (about the second largest town in Peru), with which it is connected by a railway 90 miles long. In fact the railway has made Mollendo; and, in spite of its smallness, a good deal of business goes on in it. There is always a very heavy swell off Mollendo, as it is a perfectly open roadstead, and a tremendous surf breaks upon the cliffs, which makes landing very difficult, passengers having to be hoisted out of the boats by a crane. I did not land in the place, it was not tempting enough, and we only stopped just long enough to land the mails, not even dropping anchor. We reached Arica the day after leaving Mollendo, and found it a decided improvement; it is a much more sheltered spot, and in a plain stretching away inland there is actually some vegetation. This place was totally destroyed by the great earthquake and war of 1868, and some of the results of the latter are still seen in the hulls of the U.S.S. Wateree, and a Peruvian man-of-war, which were taken and deposited some distance inland. As we were going into this place a Peruvian troopship steamed out, keeping as far from us as the coast would allow, but when abreast of us she suddenly went about and steamed back again into the anchorage. We found out afterwards that she mistook us for a Chilian man-of-war and so was making tracks for the north as hard as she could. Just after we had dropped anchor, and as a boat-load of officers was going on shore, we were informed by the captain of the port that Chili had declared war against Peru, and that the Chilian fleet was at that moment bombarding Iquique. The boat was immediately recalled, and the anchor got up, and in a very short time we were steaming away south to the scene of action. You can easily imagine the excitement we were in, and the speculations we indulged in as to the state of Iquique, as we neared it, and when within sight telescopes were in great request to look out for the bombardment. We, however, reached the place without seeing the smoke from burning houses, or hearing the report of guns. But we found all the Chilian fleet here, six in number, of which two are ironclads, but the captain was informed by the Chilian Admiral that he did not intend to bombard, only to blockade. There were a large number of merchant ships here, but they were given ten days to clear out and most of them have left by now.

"Iquique is the second most important Peruvian port, Callao being the first, but the population is made up principally of foreigners—English, American, Germen, &c., and Chilians; in fact, but a short time ago there were more Chilians than Peruvians in it, but it gives a very large export revenue to Peru from the nitrate of soda, guana, silver, &c.; so Peru will lose considerably by this blockade. Troops have been massing here for some times in the event of this war, so that now there must be 5,000 or 6,000 in the place, but unfortunately for them there are no fortifications whatever, and so they cannot defend it. The day after we arrived we had permission given us to land in uniform, so of course I took advantage of it. Iquique though a fearful-looking spot from the anchorage improves somewhat on closer acquaintance. Briefly, it is a sandy-streeted, wooden-housed, new-looking place, with a few decently laid-out streets and a bit of a plaza with a clock-tower and a faint show of greenstuff in the middle. It is said to be a very busy place in times of peace, but now all the shops are shut up, and the people appear to spend the greater part of their time down on the beach, looking at the blockading fleet. It is surprising what little excitement there is, everybody seemingly taking it very coolly. There is a very decent club here, of which we were given the run, and we find it very useful. Iquique has been a most unfortunate place. It was destroyed in the '68 earthquake, again by another big shake in '71, which was accompanied by one of those destructive waves, and in '75 it was almost totally burnt down, and, lastly, a large portion of the town was washed away by an earthquake wave early in '77. Shakes are quite common here—in fact we have felt two or three since we have been at anchor outside. The English and other foreigners were delighted to see us come in here, as they feel now they have a protector. The American flagship arrived here a few days after us, on a similar errand to ourselves. Yesterday our boats, with those of the Yankees, were busy carting off Chilian refugees to a steamer chartered to take them to their own native land. This morning one of the Chilian men-of-war came in from a cruise, having been attacked and chased by a Peruvian rather larger than herself, so she thought "discretion was the better part of valour."

"April 17.—All the merchant ships have left Iquique, and until the Chilian fleet returned this afternoon, we were here almost alone—one Chilian ship, and the Yankee, which left early this morning, to keep us company. The Chilians have destroyed some small place about forty miles to the south, where a large quantity of guano is shipped, and they have taken some prizes in the shape of five Omah coasters, but otherwise there have been no blows struck on either side. The Chilian Admiral to-day gave the authorities on shore three hours' notice to stop their water-condensing on pain of being bombarded, and they promptly put their fires out, especially as the ships put themselves in position to fire. This means almost entire deprivation of fresh water, as there is none within a great many miles. We are afraid all these little jokes down here will prevent our going north next month."

The *Mercuria*, of Valparaiso, discussing the situation, says:—

"The decree declaring the war has been proclaimed, both here and in Santiago, in the midst of the most enthusiastic manifestations of rejoicing. Several crowded meetings have been held, in which the enthusiasm was carried to the highest pitch. In these meetings men of every political colour embraced each other fraternally—men who a few days previously at the electoral urns had appeared as irreconcilable enemies to each other. When the country is in danger all political enmities disappear in Chili. At one of the meetings in Valparaiso from 10,000 to 12,000 men marched through the streets with banners, Bengal lights, and torches, singing the National Anthem. There were many ardent speeches on the occasion. The streets and the balconies of the houses were crowded with spectators as enthusiastic as those who formed part of the procession. But all such manifestations, which show the spirit with which the people are animated, would signify little or nothing if they were not accompanied by practical deeds. Throughout the country the citizens hasten to enrol themselves in the navy, in the army, or in the militia. Many young men of distinguished families have enlisted themselves as privates in the army. Valparaiso has furnished more than 1,200 sailors for the fleet. Our municipality, at an extraordinary session convened on Sunday last, agreed to offer the Government the police corps, 500 men in military training, the city paying the salaries and other expenses they may incur at the seat of war. That of San Fernando has followed this example. The municipality of Santiago proposes to do the same. A citizen of Santiago also proposes to organise, at his own expense, a battalion of the line, which will march to the field of combat on condition that the Government pay the expenses it originates at the end of the term of ten years. The foreigners of Santiago have organised a corps of franc-tirailleurs, and have offered their services to the Government, ready to shed their blood with the Chilians in the northern seaboard without demanding either uniform or pay of the Government. The fire brigade at Valparaiso, which amounts to more than 2,000 men between foreigners and natives, have also offered their services, the latter for whatever the authorities may think necessary, and the former to replace the police corps, which has been offered to the Government as a battalion of the line. The fire brigade of Santiago has made similar offers. The national guard, which was dissolved, has been hastily organised. Scarcely were the lists opened when the people flocked to enrol themselves voluntarily, and thus complete the full complement required for the battalions. Several corps of volunteers are being organised. They propose to provide themselves with uniform and others their full equipment. Others will demand to be sent to the campaign without any remuneration whatever. The capitalists, on their part, offer the Government their contingent of money. A great meeting has been convened in Valparaiso for the purpose of obtaining funds for the war. The *libro de la patria* is about to be opened, and there is no doubt that the result will be satisfactory. Two capitalists have already offered 10,000 dols. each, and Don Bernardine Bravo 4,000 dols."

(*From a Correspondent of the Times.*)

On the 4th of last month the Chilian fleet sailed from Antofagasta to commence hostilities against Peru by blockading Iquique and the guano port of Pabellon de Pica. Chili had already forcibly taken possession of Cobija, the principal Bolivian seaport. The origin of the quarrel which has given rise to this war between three States whose collective area is one-third that of the whole of Europe will not easily be understood without some previous idea being obtained of the relative positions, politically speaking, of the three Republics.

It will be recollected that Chili had lately a dispute with the Argentine Republic as to their dominion of Patagonia. The present war arises from a similar question with Bolivia; only in the latter instance the debated territory was made the subject of a solemn treaty negotiated by the two Republics in 1874 and ratified by their respective Governments in 1875. The territory in question extended from the 23rd to the 24th parallel of latitude, and laterally from the sea to the Andes. By mutual agreement the boundary was fixed on the 24th parallel. The territory north and south was formed into a zollverein for a space of 25 years, Bolivia acting as collector of customs, and the receipts from taxes being divisible equally between both parties. Chilian subjects resident within the same boundaries were to be exempted from any increase of taxation, and Chilian imports were to enter duty free. Besides these concessions, Bolivia was to pay to Chili an indemnity of such amount as the Emperor of Brazil might award, in satisfaction of all further claims. This territory is a desert, and but for its minerals would be almost valueless. Chilian capital and Chilian enterprise have developed these resources. They have built the port of Antofagasta and the mining town of Caracoles. From the vicinity of the latter town large quantities of silver ores have been and still are extracted. These ores are brought down to the port and there amalgamated in large reduction works erected by a Chilian company. Between the port and the town are extensive deposits of nitrate of soda. The earth containing this salt is brought down by rail to the works of another Chilian company and there made to yield its valuable constituents, including, besides the soda, salt and iodine. These works produce some 5,000 tons of nitrate per month. This supply, which is shipped to Europe, competes with the Peruvian production, and is antagonistic to the monopoly the Government of Peru seeks to establish in order to benefit the sale of the guano they export. The jealousy excited by these conflicting interests is intensified, as regards Chili and Peru, by a national and old-standing hatred, which can only be likened to that between France and England at the beginning of the present century.

Bolivia is in want of a free communication with Europe. A glance at the map will show that her territory, approaching the seaboard as it does on the 17th parallel of latitude, is separated by a narrow strip of land, belonging to Peru, which extends southward as far as the Loa. Below this the coast southward is desert land, and on it is the only seaport in communication with the interior Bolivia possesses. Cobija is thus situated too far south to conveniently supply the capital. The imports of Bolivia have, therefore, to pass through Peruvian ports of entry, the only two of importance being Arica and Mollendo. The latter is the terminus of the Puno Railway, and goods landed there are conveyed to the shores of Lake Titicaca, and thence by water to La Paz. Arica, the other port, is in convenient communication by mule trains, and has been long regarded with greedy eyes by Bolivia. To the south of this port, extending to the Loa, is the district of Tarapaca, where are the deposits of nitrate formerly worked by Chilian capitalists, but now purchased by the Peruvian Government and paid for in State bonds. About nine months ago a quarrel took place between Peru and Bolivia on the question of customs dues, the former Power having attempted to place restrictions, and even taxes, on goods in transit for Bolivia. All differences were, however, smoothed over and a payment of 4 per cent. to Peru agreed to, which was to provide for the expenses of provision in the ports. At the same time an existing treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was again renewed.

In this state of affairs the Peruvian Government, desirous of securing the monopoly of the nitrate of soda, treated for the purchase of the Chilian works in Antofagasta. Their proposals not being entertained, the Bolivian Government made a decree imposing a tax on the export of the product, payment of which was refused by the Chilians. The Bolivian authorities proceeded to levy the tax by force, and placed soldiers in the nitrate works. On appeal of the subjects to the Chilian Government, the latter promptly despatched a superior force and ousted the Bolivians, not only from the port of Antofagasta but from the mining town of Caracoles.

When the news of the Chilian occupation reached Lima great excitement ensued. The Militia were ordered to be enrolled throughout the country for active service. Chili, however, was in a position to anticipate her rival from having made her preparations for war pending the adjustment of the Argentine question, and in order not to lose her advantage, demanded by her Minister in Lima a definite statement from the Peruvian Government as to the existence or non-existence of the secret treaty with Bolivia. The Government in Lima refused to answer the Minister, and required that the demand should be addressed to them through their plenipotentiary in Santiago. This reply was telegraphed to the Chilian Government and was promptly followed by the despatch of the fleet to blockade the coasts of Peru.

The course the war is likely to take cannot easily be foreshadowed. Another disturbing element has to be taken into consideration. Neither General Pardo, the President of Peru, nor General Daza, the President of Bolivia, is disposed to trust implicitly to his subordinates. The former has to dread a revolution in favour of Pierola, or a defection in the fleet similar to that which occasioned the combat between the Peruvian war vessel Huascar and Her Majesty's ships Shah and Amethyst. Bolivian rule is proverbially too insecure to make it necessary to name a probable aspirant to the power wielded by Daza. The pretensions of Pierola will scarcely fail to compel General Pardo to hazard his fleet in an engagement with the Chilian navy; and such a naval combat will be looked for with much interest by those in command of European war vessels on the coast. The Peruvians have in the Huascar a fine type of the turret vessel, with low freeboard: and the Chilians in the Admiral Cochrane and the Blanco Encalada have two fine vessels of the broadside battery class. Should an encounter take place it would give new experiences on the problems remaining yet to be solved since the combat of Lissa. The proportion of the standing armies may be roughly stated as—Peru, 4,000; Bolivia, 2,000; and Chili, 3,000 men. But each country is enrolling a militia, which may be raised to ten times these numbers. Bolivia especially can put in the field a large number of men accustomed to use the rifle. At sea there is not much disparity between the belligerents, Bolvia not having any navy. The desert of Atacama at present is a barrier to the invasion of Chili by land forces, and while this Power maintains her supermacy at sea she will easily keep her adversaries at bay. Should the war go against Peru there is a great probability that Bolivia will make separate terms, exchanging the territory now occupied by Chili for the coast around Africa, and guaranteeing to the latter in return the possession of the nitrate district of Tarapaca.

THE DERBY.

We take the following particulars of the race for the English Derby, run on Wednesday, May 28th, from the *Sportsman*:—

The Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three year olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 5lb; the second received 300 sovs, and the third 150 sovs out of the stakes. About a mile and a half. 280 subs.

18. ‡Mr. Acton's br c Sir Bevys, by Favonius—Lady Langden [dark blue, yellow cap] ....Fordham 1
13. ‡Mr. J. Trotter's ch c Palmbearer, by The Palmer—Schechallion [pink] ....J. Osborne 2
20. ‡Lord Rosebery's br c Visconti, by Parmesan—Lady Audley [primrose, rose hoops and cap] ....Constable 3
1. ‡Sir G. Chetwynd's b c Abbot of St. Mary's, by Blinkhoolie—Miss Hawthorn [straw, sky blue sleeves and cap.... H. Jeffery 0
2. Lord Ellesmere's b c Alpha, by The Arrow—Rattlecap [red, white sleeves, black cap] ....Huxtable 0
3. ‡Capt Machell's ch c Blue Blood, by King Tom—Marigold [car 8st 11lb.] [white, blue cap] ....F. Webb 0
4. ‡Lord D. Gordon's b c Cadogan, by Cremorne—Chance [black, French-grey cap] ....Custance 0
5. Lord Anglesey's br c Caxtonian, by Sterling—Countess Agnes [white, blue sleeves, red cap] ....Morbey 0
6. ‡Lord Falmouth's ch c Charibert, by Thormanby—Gertrude [black, white sleeves, red cap] ....F. Archer 0
7. ‡Mr. C. Blanton's ch c Exeter, by Cathedral—Lady Sophie [drab, red cap] ....Rossiter 0
8. ‡Mr. F. Gretton's b c Falmouth, by Glenlyon—Dewdrop [orange, purple belt and cap] ....T. Cannon 0
9. ‡Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch c George Albert, by Marsyas—Princess of Wales [scarlet, black cap] ....C. Wood 0
10. ‡Lord Dupplin's b c Marshall Scott, by Ethus—Baroness [white, red sleeves, white cap] ....Luke 0
11. ‡Lord Falmouth's ch c Muley Edris, by Wild Moor—Betty [white, black sleeves, red cap] ....Morgan 0
12. ‡Mr. R. Shiel's b c Nutbush, by Kildare—Nutbird [blue and white stripes] ....W. Platt 0
14. ‡Count F de Lagrange's ch c Prologue, by Dollar—Planette [blue, red sleeves, white cap] ....Dodge 0
15. ‡Lord Bateman's ch c Protectionist, by the Palmer—Delilah [black and rose stripes, rose sleeves and cap] ....R. Wyatt 0
16. ‡Count F. de Lagrange's ch c Rayon d'Or, by Flageolet—Araucaria [blue, red sleeves, blue cap] ....J. Morris 0
17. ‡Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's ch c Ruperra, by Adventurer—Lady Morgan [green and gold, yellow cap] ....J. Snowden 0
19. ‡Mr. Acton's ch c Squirrel, by Favonius—Elegance [dark blue, yellow belt and cap] ....J. M'Donald 0
21. Duke of Westminster's ch c Victor Chief, by Albert Victor—Chieftain's Daughter [yellow, black cap] ..T. Chaloner 0
22. Mr. F. Davis's b c Whackum, by Mogador, dam by Ion [green, yellow sleeves and cap] ....Glover 0
23. ‡Count F. de Lagrange's ch c Zut, by Flageolet—Regalia [blue, red sleeves and cap] ....J. Goater 0

BETTING AT THE START.

9 to 2 agst Cadogan	50 to 1 agst Muley Edris
5 to 1 — Victor Chief	66 to 1 — Visconti
6 to 1 — Charibert	66 to 1 — Marshall Scott
8 to 1 — Ruperra	100 to 1 — Blue Blood
10 to 1 — Zut	100 to 1 — Exeter
100 to 7 — Falmouth	100 to 1 — Palmbearer
100 to 6 — Caxtonian	100 to 1 — Protectionist
100 to 6 — Rayon d'Or	100 to 1 — Squirrel
20 to 1 — Sir Bevys	100 to 1 — Whackum
33 to 1 — Abbot of St. Mary's	200 to 1 — Alpha
40 to 1 — George Albert	1000 to 2 — Nutbush
	1000 to 2 — Prologue

PLACE BETTING.

6 to 5 on Cadogan	5 to 1 agst Abbot of St. Mary's
6 to 4 agst Charibert	10 to 1 — George Albert
5 to 2 — Zut	10 to 1 — Muley Edris
7 to 4 — Victor Chief	10 to 1 — Visconti
3 to 1 — Ruperra	12 to 1 — Blue Blood
4 to 1 — Caxtonian	100 to 7 — Palmbearer
4 to 1 — Falmouth	20 to 1 — Whackum
4 to 1 — Rayon d'Or	
5 to 1 — Sir Bevys	

After the horses had cantered but little time was lost, and the lot quickly made their way through the paddock to the starting-post, where they were met by Ruperra, who, as already notified, took no part in the preliminaries. Arrived at this, the first stage of their journey, the twenty-three runners were seemingly all ready for a start, when the line was broken by Abbot of St. Mary's, and subsequently a further delay of a few minutes was caused by the anxiety of Sir George Chetwynd's colt, Cadogan, Protectionist, Ruperra, Visconti, and George Albert to get well away, but at length they were got in good order, and at a little better than a quarter past the hour—namely, three o'clock—the disappearance of first the red and then the white flag conveyed to the expectant thousands the information that the all-important struggle had commenced, and a second look showed that a fine start had been effected. After going about a quarter of a mile a scrimmage occurred, in which Whackum was the worst sufferer, and subsequently the pace was set by Caxtonian, who led the way through the heavy going which was experienced through the furzes, and it was not until he had got fairly round Tattenham Corner that he gave way to Palmbearer. The northcountry horse had hardly obtained the lead before he was passed by Victor Chief, who challenged with such a bold front that a general shout went forth that the Russley horse would win. Danger, however, threatened from the least-expected quarter, when Visconti tackled and fairly beat him, and a hundred yards below the bell it appeared more than probable that Constable would repeat his victory of twelve months since, as Visconti came to the front, and to all appearance had a lot in hand. Palmbearer, however, stuck closely to his work and had once more fairly beaten him when Sir Bevys, dropping as it were from the clouds, headed them both and without ever requiring any energetic assistance from his pilot, sailed past the post an easy winner. Sir Bevys was the last to canter, and moreover was whipper-in during the early part of the race, being apparently unable to go the pace for the first half of the journey. At the T.Y.C. Post the horse was so far from the leading rank that almost any odds would have been betted against him, and as a matter of fact his name was never mentioned in connection with victory until they were within three hundred yards of home, when he came with a wet sail, probably served by his grand stamina, and cutting down first Visconti and then Palmbearer, won in a common canter, and so emulated the memorable achievement of his sire, Favonius, eight years since. The time of the race, as taken by Benson's chronograph, was 3 min. 2 secs. The French Derby, the previous week, was run in 2 min. 36 secs, but that was over a much more favourable course. The last two bets laid against Sir Bevys were 2,000 to 100 each to Mr. Acton, but 100 to 3 was offered in running when the colt was last in going through the furzes. Failing health necessitated that Fordham should leave England for a more genial climate some six weeks since, and thus it is that the "demon" has been so long a stranger on our racecourses. The enthusiasm which was manifested on his return to the Reserved Lawn clearly proved that he is the most popular amongst the jockeys, for certainly such a reception has never been afforded to any winner in our recollection. The cheering was tremendous, and hats were waved almost with one accord by the occupants of the inclosure, who seemed as delighted as though Sir Bevys had been the property of the general company congregated rather than of Mr. "Acton" who, by the way, was not without plenty of congratulation. Here we should explain that Mr. "Acton" is not the actual owner of Sir Bevys. The colt was bred by Lord Norreys at Witham Abbey, in Oxfordshire, but the credit of rearing the colt is entirely due to the stud groom, Ireland. The half of Sir Bevys was leased to Mr Acton for his racing career, and thus it is that he carried the blue and yellow cap to-day that Favonius carried in the interests of the late Baron Rothschild eight years since.

THE WINNER.

Sir Bevys is a brown colt, by Favonius (winner of the Derby in 1871) out of Lady Langden (dam of Hampton), and was bred by Lord Norreys, who, we understand, has leased him to his present owner for his racing career. Sir Bevys, as a two year old, appeared four times in public, the first occasion being in the Fern Hill Stakes at Ascot, for which he was unplaced to Lady Lumley, Alchemist, and Phœnix. He next ran unsuccessfully in a Two Year Old Stakes at the Newmarket July Meeting, the winner being Massetta, Teardrop being second, and Westeria third. In his next essay, carrying 8st. 10lb. he scored a win in a Maiden Sweepstakes over the Bretby Stakes Course at the First October Meeting, beating Fly by Night, 7st. 13lb.; filly by Cremorne out of Doeskin, 7st. 11lb.; Abbot of St. Mary's, 8st. 10lb.; Fortitude, 8st. 10lb., and five others. The other occasion on which he ran was at the Second October Meeting, when he carried 8-t. 8lb., and was beaten ahead by Out of Bounds, 8st. 6lb., Sunburn, 8-t. 9lb., finishing a bad third; the other runners including the Dean, Lindisfarne, Shoestring, Valseuse, and six others. *Engagements*: Sir Bevys is engaged in the Summer Cup and Bunbury Stakes at the Newmarket July Meeting, the Select Stakes at the Second October Meeting, the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot, the Doncaster St. Leger, and the Grand Prize of Paris.

THE FRENCH DERBY.

PRIX DU JOCKEY CLUB (French Derby) of 40 sovs. each, 24 ft, and 20 only if declared, with 2 000 added, for three year olds; colts 8st. 11lb., fillies 8st 8lb; second received 160 sovs. One mile and a half. 93 subs. 82 of whom declared.

*‡Count de Lagrange's ch c Zut, by Flageolet—Regalia, by Stockwell, 8st 11lb ....Goater 1
Baron de Rothschild's br c Commandant, 8st 11lb. Rolfe. 2
*‡Count de Lagrange's ch c Flavio II., 8st 11lb...Dodge. 3
*‡Count de Lagrange's ch c Prologue, 8st 11lb..Wheeler 0
M. Ephrussi's ch c Fils de l'Air, 8st 11lb.......G. Mills 0
*‡M. Fould's ch c Salteador, 8st 11lb ....Hunter 0
M. de Villamil's br c Fido, 8st 11lb ....Flint 0
M. André's ch c Basque, 8st 11lb ....Hudson 0
M. Fould's b c Avermes, 8st 11lb ....Childs 0

BETTING AT THE START.

6 to 4 agst Zut	24 to 1 agst Fido
7 to 4 — Salteador	30 to 1 — Fils de l'Air
10 to 1 — Flavio II.	40 to 1 — Basque
25 to 1 — Prologue	40 to 1 — Commandant
25 to 1 — Avermes	

Though there were but nine runners, the hour appointed for the race had passed some few minutes before the competitors made their appearance on the course, which, by the way, was in faultless condition for racing purposes. The preliminary canter passed off in good order and without any particular incident, but of course most attention was paid to the two favourites, who acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of their friends and supporters, both striding over the ground in grand style, but where all gave such satisfaction it would be invidious to particularise. Arrived at the post the lot were soon in capital order, and there was scarce any delay before M. Hurst gave the anxiously-awaited signal, and the lot dashed off at score. Upon appearing in sight of the occupants of the stand Avermes was racing away just clear of Count Lagrange's trio, of whom Flavio II. was the most prominent, and these in turn were succeeded by Basque and Fils de l'Air with Salteador and Commandant the last two, the pace being very fast. But little alteration occured in this order until about half a mile had been covered, when in making the ascent of the hill on the far side Salteador began to improve his position, and parting company with Commandant, passed Fido, Fils de l'Air, and Basque, and took up a position attendant upon the favourite, who was now going on fourth, in immediate company with Flavio II. and Prologue. After surmounting the hill, and as they made for the bend for home Commandant began to show more prominently, and soon left Fido and Basque in the rear. Immediately afterwards Avermes began to hold out signals of distress, and, in turning into the straight, he dropped back hopelessly beaten. At the same time Hunter was observed to be hard at work upon Salteador, who had previously been pulling double. With the retirement of Avermes Count de Lagrange's three were left in command, Prologue holding the lead from Zut and Flavio II., the latter of which pair was clear of Fils de l'Air and Commandant, and when fairly in the line for home the latter took fourth place. Approaching the distance Prologue resigned the lead to Zut, who came on, followed by Flavio II., and though, coming with a wet sail opposite the stand Commandant succeeded in taking second place, the favourite shook him off the moment Goater asked him for an extra effort, and eventually won very cleverly, not to say in a canter, by a length and a half; a head only separated the second and third, and half a length the third and fourth, Prologue occupying the latter position. Fils de l'Air was fifth, immediately in advance of Salteador, sixth, and the others pulled up, the absolute whipper-in being Avermes. Time, by Benson's chronograph, 2min. 36sec. Nett value of the stakes, 3943*l*.

THE ZULU WAR.

LATEST FROM NATAL.

(*Natal Mercury*, May 12.)

The Zulu war will be famous hereafter as a war of surprises and of pauses. The periods of active operations represent a very small percentage of the time taken by the campaign. Five weeks have now elapsed since Etshowe was relieved, but no further forward movement has yet been made. Transport difficulties again bar the way, and the plan of campaign only enhances them. Every effort is now being made to accumulate large supplies of stores at the more distant depôts, before winter sets in, and pasture gets scarce. Another large wagon train has reached Fort Chelmsford, and two or three more are immediately to follow, when, so far as column No. 1 is concerned, it will be ready to move forward. General Crealock has been very busy in organising his resources, both in men and material, and in pushing on his preparations. The Tugela presents a livelier spectacle now than it did prior to Colonel Pearson's crossing. Every branch of the service is represented there; wagons incessantly arrive and leave; iron stores have sprung up, and a trestle and pontoon bridge now spans the river. The business of conveying wagons keeps the men frequently employed, and prevents inertia. Tents are being provided for the garrison at Fort Chelmsford, hitherto without shelter. As the nights now are cold and often dank, this is a wise precaution. The full complement of Lonsdale's Horse having arrived from Cape Town, that body will at once take its place near the lower border, where we may expect it to do good work. No one seems to know exactly when an advance will be made, or perhaps is it intended that the public should know. It is indeed asserted in some quarters that this column will not advance at all, but we are not aware of any substantial ground for such a statement. We hope to hear that steps are to be taken either to occupy Entumeni, or to establish some fortified post in that neighbourhood, or better still, perhaps, more abreast of Thring's Post. A valued correspondent "A. B.," whose previous communications on Zulu subjects have deservedly attracted wide-spread notice, strongly supports the suggestion we have already ventured to offer upon this point. He shows that such a position would be the most effectual protection of the lower border, at its most vulnerable point, and would compel the Zulus living there, either to disarm and submit, or to retire. Entumeni, he says, might be reached from the drift near Thring's Post, without crossing a stream. His remarks upon the mouth of the Umlalasi are also very instructive, and justify the hope that a landing-place will yet be effected, either there or at Point Durnford. The oldest residents are the most sanguine on the subject.

It is not easy this week to say much about the movements of the Second Division, of which General Newdigate is the commander, and with which Lord Chelmsford, the General commanding, is understood to proceed. While the First or Coast Division has the lion's share of the regular infantry, this column is endowed with the whole of the regular cavalry. Its numerical strength is over ten thousand men, but this aggregate is greatly reduced when it is found that many of the forces included in it are stationed at Durban, Graytown, Maritzburg, Luneberg, and Utrecht. The route taken by the cavalry was from Maritzburg to Ladismith, and from thence to Dundee. They have therefore passed through the entire centre of the colony, and the demonstration of military power thus represented cannot fail to have had a salutary effect upon the native mind. So far, then, the concentration of the Dragoons and Lancers upon a distant border line may have had a good effect. A general feeling prevails, however, that it would have been wiser to localise the cavalry at less remote points of the frontier. As soon as the coast belt is passed the country everywhere, now, is favourab

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for horses, and on the coast we hear of very few cases of the usual "horse sickness." Not being in the confidence of the military authorities, it is only possible, of course, to speculate as to the reasons which have dictated the despatch of the cavalry to a locality so far removed from their point of operation. Should the results justify the measure, we shall gladly admit the inferiority of our information; but at present we are without data which might explain the strategical wisdom of the plan that is being followed. It is probable that native rumours and statements as to the intention of Cetywayo to order a strong attack upon Kambula or Utrecht, have had much to do with Lord Chelmsford's arrangements. The General, himself, continues to be activity itself. On the 4th instant he was at Kambula, with General Wood, accompanied by the Prince Imperial and the brilliant staff that events have attracted to him. He would probably return to Doornberg or Landtmann's Drift, where forces were being concentrated. Rumours have been flying about during the last few days as to fighting near the Buffalo; but they are wholly without foundation. Certain changes of garrison may have led to the belief that Zulu attacks were being made.

A few remarks as to the forces actually in the field will not be out of place just now. The total number of European troops of all services now in the country may be set down at 16,000. There are about 6,500 natives also under arms. Of the Europeans 1,907 are mounted, 1,276 being regulars. 470 of the natives are mounted. There are 15 regular foot regiments, and two regular cavalry regiments in the field. Of these six are with General Crealock's coast division, eight with General Newdigate, and two with General Wood; but new dispositions may be made at any moment. The total strength of the coast columns, all told, comprising several distinct camps, may be set down at 10,000; that of General Newdigate's at about the same, and that of General Wood's at 3,000. Upon the smallest column, therefore, falls the brunt of the severest work. The Naval Brigade numbers about 800 men. It has been a little reduced by the withdrawal of the fifty blue jackets belonging to H. M. S. Tenedos, who have had to join their ship in Simon's Bay, prior to her departure for England. These gallant fellows, than whom a more stalwart, hardy, and plucky set of seamen could not be conceived, left the front with great reluctance, and they looked very sad when leaving the wharf for embarkation. They had been in the field long enough to get thoroughly seasoned and accustomed to the climate and the life, and they had hoped to see the war out. Although they formed part of the Relief Column, and were present both at the battle of Ginginhlovo and the relief of Etshowe, they did not consider that they had yet fairly met the enemy. "We have had no fighting yet," said one bronzed and burly tar, "for we have only been defending ourselves"—a significant commentary on the campaign. Although fortune has necessitated their premature departure, the Tenedos' officers and men, under Lieut. Kingscote's command, have won for their ship and themselves a lasting place in the warm regards of the people of Natal. They arrived here at a time when every man was of extreme value, and they have cheerfully, bravely, and well played a most honourable part in the Zulu war.

What are the Zulus doing? what do they mean to do? are questions asked, but not answered. Native reports say that they are disorganised and demoralised; that Cetywayo has burnt his great kraal, and retired with his wives, cattle, and a certain portion of his army—presumably to the northward. This movement on the King's part is said to have arisen from a tardy realisation by him of the fact that our military resources were superior to his own. These rumours may be true, but we are disposed as yet to mistrust them. Were they true, we should surely have had a greater inrush of fugitives, instead of finding our troops fired upon, as they were only three days ago, near the Inyezane. It is not credible that any portion of the Zulu forces—local residents—would hold out against our troops, if the King had deserted them, except on the assumption that he intends them to maintain a guerilla struggle with our columns, and to harrass their advance towards the heart of Zululand. This would be quite an intelligible policy on his part, as tending to improve his chances of favourable terms of peace. It is to be feared that treacherous influences have been, and are, at work in connexion with Zulu politics. One of the conclusions set down by Mr. Fynney in his report of the confidential mission made by him to Zululand, early last year, was very significant. It was couched in these words: "That the King in all he does is acting under advice, by whom given I am not prepared to say." It will doubtless be an interesting task at some future date to discover whether this conclusion, on the part of Sir Henry Bulwer's confidential agent, was well founded or not, and if it was, to ascertain also from whom this advice proceeded. Most people in Natal have their suspicions—abundantly justified by past events—as to the existence of unauthorised if not treasonable communications from this side of the border to the Zulu King; and it is quite possible that he has been counselled to play a part which might tend to leave Zululand as great a menace to Natal, and as complete a stronghold of barbarism and heathenism as it has been for the last few years.

Yesterday (May 10) was more fruitful in news and telegrams than its predecessor, though neither were of startling importance. We have received full intelligence of the movements of our troops in the upper districts, the latest particulars of which will be found in our telegrapic intelligence from Ladismith up to yesterday afternoon. It seems certain that General Wood will move forward to-morrow or Monday. Lord Chelmsford and his staff were at Kambula on May 4, but we presume they would return to General Newdigate's column, prior to its advance. It had moved forward from Dundee to Landtmann's Drift, which crosses the Buffalo some miles above the junction of Blood River, and, of course, at a greater distance inland from Rorke's Drift. It seems as though this column was to move into Zululand in the rear of General Wood's flying column, and to act as a support and reserve, while clearing the bushy, broken and difficult country on the eastern side of the Buffalo, and the northern side of the Tugela, near Umsinga. The Natal Mounted Police and Native Contingent at Umsinga have also been moved to Landtmann's Drift—a measure which can only be explained by the supposition that an attack was expected at that point. The military arrangements for the defence of the border remain as inscrutable as ever. The whole of the regular cavalry apparently have gone, after all, to Ladismith and Doornberg, instead of being distributed between Newcastle Division and Umvoti County, in accordance with the crude ideas of nonprofessional observers. It is possible, however, that the military authorities have private knowledge of intended Zulu movements, which justifies such a concentration of forces at an extreme point of the border.

A rumour which was afloat as to "Dundee being surrounded," was traced to the letter of a private soldier at that place, but his comrades' letters of the same date, and written at the same locality, made no reference to any such report. Our yesterday's telegram from Ladismith—which is only a few hours from Dundee—conclusively shows that there was no foundation for the heedless statements contained in a letter written three days ago. We are not certain, however, that some active movement may not have taken place in the neighbourhood of Landtmann's, or Rorke's Drift, though we are wholly without any reliable information on the subject. Private letters from Umsinga, up to May 7th, make no allusion to anything of the kind.

From the Lower Tugela our special correspondent telegraphed to us yesterday evening a native report that Cetywayo has retired with his wives, cattle and army to Northern Zululand, after burning his kraal. We very much mistrust this story, as no action yet taken by our forces would justify such a measure. We are only "sitting still" as yet, and the haughty Zulu King is not likely to take so decisive a step before he has had a more convincing experience of the superiority of British arms; or we should rather say of British strategy. Such rumours as these are very likely to be propagated just now by Zulu agents, with a view to lulling suspicion and abating precautions on our side. There is no doubt that Zulus swarm close up to our lower border, and our military authorities cannot too fully recognise the possibilities that are signified by the fact.

From all that we can learn, the evidence as to the impracticability of a landing place somewhere near the Umlalazi or the Umhlatusi, is by no means conclusive, and further examination is necessary to set the question, one way or the other, at rest.

RUMOURED BURNING OF THE KING'S KRAAL.

ATTEMPTED FLIGHT OF CHIEFS.

SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS.

(By Telegraph.)

(*Special Correspondent of the "Standard."*)

ST. VINCENT, May 29.

The Russia arrived here this morning. She brings news from Simon's Bay up to the 15th instant.

It is rumoured that Cetywayo has burnt the Royal Kraal at Ulundi, with the intention of making the war henceforth a bush warfare, and giving us no point to strike at. At present, however, the report is altogether unconfirmed.

Colonel Clark reports that there are no bodies of the natives moving about in his neighbourhood.

The Chief Nanlalas reports that the Zulus are completely disorganised and utterly disheartened with the result of the fighting that has taken place. They declare their unwillingness to meet our troops again, and are taking to the bush in large numbers to avoid the summons to arms by Cetywayo.

It is reported by the natives that the Zulus on the Tugela side of Anstakulu are gathering near Impalli, but there is no verification of the rumour.

Sickness still increases, and sixty-five more men are down with fever and dysentery at Forts Chelmsford and Pearson. On Sunday, the 13th, the chief Matyona, when near Thring's Post, on his way to come in to us with his people, was overtaken by an Impi sent by Cetywayo to intercept him. An engagement took place, and many were killed. It is rumoured that Dabulamanzi, Cetywayo's brother, fell in this affair.

There was an alarm in North Camp on the 12th, and the garrison all stood to arms. It was discovered, however, that the pickets of the 88th had fired upon some oxen, mistaking them for Zulus.

The Zulus have made a raid into Natal, killing some friendly natives, and carrying off stock.

A strong convoy left the Tugela on the 10th for Fort Crealock. It will be accompanied by the 88th, two hundred and ninety men of the 3rd Buffs, one hundred and ninety of the 91st, a company of Engineers, a troop of Lonsdale's Horse, and two guns, R. A. Another convoy will leave in a day or two.

The general advance of the whole column is expected to take place before the end of this month.

General Crealock is reported ill. Captain Surmon (?) is dead. A great banquet is to be given to Sir Bartle Frere at Kimberley on the 15th. His reception throughout the country will be enthusiastic. A Committee has been formed at Cape Town to organise a grand demonstration of welcome to him on his return from the war.

The war on the Orange River is at an end.

PLYMOUTH, May 30.

The African, which arrived in Plymouth Sound this morning, brings papers and correspondence to the 6th instant.

The *Cape Times*, in its latest telegram, published as the steamer was leaving, gives the following details of the movement in advance:—

"On Saturday morning Ulyana's people crossed the Tugela at Ulyana's Drift, about nine miles above the Lower Tugela, to gather in the crop. They were fired on by an ambush of Zulus. They then retired, and reported to Captain Lucas, who sent 500 border guard natives across the river. The Zulus fled after a slight resistance, and were seen as they fled to be joined by other bodies of men. This morning a large convoy of over one hundred waggons left for Fort Chelmsford, accompanied by an escort of the 88th and 99th Regiment, the Navel Brigade, Mounted Infantry, and the Royal Artillery, as far as Dunn's Laager, where the convoy will be met by an escort from Amatakulu, detained there since the last convoy from here to Fort Crealock. The Mhevenda, with Cetywayo's brother, who came in a few days ago, has given some interesting particulars about Cetywayo's present intention, and about the Isandula battle, in which he was engaged. On the day of the battle Mhevenda says, it was the Zulu plan to enter Natal with an impi of 25,000 men, destroying the camp of the column and the post at Rorke's Drift on the way. Fourteen thousand men attacked the camp, a reserve of 11,000 being kept out of action. The 24th Foot behaved so steadily, both outside the camp and afterwards, when they retired on the tents, that the Zulus were defeated and about to fly, when the ammunition of the soldiers failing, they plucked up courage for a rush, and carried the position by weight of attack. The 24th at the last unable to fire their rifles, were formed back to back, and thus held the ground with the bayonet until they fell in their lines. The reserve then advanced on Rorke's Drift, and the gallant defence of that post saved the colony. Cetywayo now says that he will attack no more camps or laagers; if the English will meet him in the open he is ready for them; and his next attack will be made upon one of our advancing columns while in motion. Men are now being collected in force at the King's kraal, and a regiment has been despatched down the coast line to intercept Dabulamanzi, who is said to be preparing to come in to us with his people. This Zulu force is concentrated either on the Inyani, or this side of Gingihlovo, or in the Ekowe Bush, some miles beyond."

The *Times of Natal* gives the fullest details yet to hand concerning the great fight at Kambula, and for the first time clearly explains the character of the operations there. Colonel Wood, at a general parade of his flying column, read a letter of thanks he had received from the general for his successful repulse of the Zulus, and took the opportunity of adding, on his own account, his own hearty recognition and thanks for all that his men had done for the operations "It was true," he said, "those operations had not been crowned with success, but that was not owing to any fault of those engaged, unless, indeed, it was his fault for not having been able to foresee what could not have been foreseen. What he did desire to thank them for was, that hearty confidence and co-operation which he had found in all ranks from colonels down to buglers, and without which it would have been impossible for the column to have effected what it had." Colonel Wood's plan of operations, as is already known, but which it is needful again to premise, involved a division of the attacking force into two bodies, the larger, under Colonel Buller had to ascend the mountain to its upper plateau by a steep and difficult path to the east, the remainder had to climb to a lower plateau by an equally difficult track to the west, the only connection between the two being a "krantz" about 300 feet high, so precipitous as to be with difficulty climbed by a man on foot, and across a narrow neck commanded by kranges above and by rocks on either side. Overcoming Zulu opposition, the upper plateau was reached and swept clean of all its cattle, when Colonel Buller detected the presence of a large Zulu army in the valley below and at once ordered his mounted men to retire at full gallop. It seems to have been assumed that they could not descend by the last path up which they had toiled, and a rush was made for the krantz leading to the lower plateau. The Zulus followed them up rapidly, and soon the fugitives were choked and assailed in the throat of the Pass, up which the lower plateau had been reached on the west of the mountain. Weatherley's Border Horse lingered latest on the upper plateau trying to dislodge the Zulus who had created the stampede, and when at last they decided to go to the next plateau; pursued by thousands of the enemy, they were quite horrified to find themselves cut off from below by a large army, of whose presence they had not until then been aware. Of course they tried to fight their way out, and died like heroes. It is a mistake to assume that the mounted force under Colonel Russell ought to have remained on the lower plateau to cover their retreat. It was his duty to clear the lower plateau of the cattle found upon it, and to send them down. As soon as he detected the presence of the Zulu army in the valley below advancing at the rate of six miles an hour he withdrew his men in the same quick, decisive way that Colonel Buller did, but as they had ascended to their several plateaus by different paths, he never dreamed that Buller and Weatherley's Horse would try to come down by the west path instead of by the east; nor, in fact, was he aware at the time that any heavy fighting was going on above him on the higher plateau, as he heard no sounds of firing. It thus happened that Weatherley's Horse came upon the heels of Buller's Cavalry, hoping to find Colonel Russell's force prepared to cover their retreat while that brave and daring leader, who won his spurs in the 12th Lancers, drew off his men in time to save them from disaster, in perfect ignorance of the rest of the raiding party on the Zlobane Mountain being baulked in their descent on the eastern side, and so forced to brave the perils of the krantzes and rocky path on the west. If the Zlobane affair stood by itself, people both in this colony and in England would begin to think the campaign was fated to be disastrous, but happily it was followed by the Zulu attack on this camp, and by so decided a repulse of the enemy that it must have the effect of raising every one's spirits, and of showing that the redoubtable warriors of Cetywayo are not invincible. The action was fought with several advantages in favour of the defenders. First, the presence of the enemy was perfectly well known, and his approach was seen in the form of long black lines. There was, therefore, ample time to fetch wood-cutting parties that were out, and to drive in and laager all the cattle and horses that were out on the veld. Every one, from the gallant Colonel Wood downwards, felt perfect confidence in being able to beat off the attack, formidable as the Zulus' host undoubtedly was in point of numbers, and, every man knowing his duty, did it with a coolness and devotion which were sure auguries of success. All the points round the camp had been carefully measured, and, as a consequence, from the moment the enemy reached those points, and fire was opened, the artillery and infantry shot with the certainty that they were not wasting their ammunition. Admirable judgment was shown also in precipitating the Zulus right attack, by sending out all the mounted men to engage them the moment they came up. These fine fellows did their work well, bullying the Zulus so effectually that they lost their temper, and in driving in the swarm of wasps who were stinging them so sharply, they advanced almost unconsciously under the fire of the camp. Once engaged there was no retreating. They pushed home their attack vigorously. A sharp half hour's fighting, however, showed that they were not going to be successful from the north. They lost enormously, and at their nearest point, being under the fire of men who were resting their rifles and were so cool that many of them were smoking their pipes, scarcely a shot failed to take effect. Decidedly sickened by their first essay, the fighting line took ground to their own left, and sought the cover of outcropping crops to the east, to join the masses that were now gathering along the right front and the right rear of the camp. These seemed to rest for a short time before attacking, as if to take food, and then, swarming down the slope opposite in successive waves, they dipped into the deep hollow sluit bed which covers the right of the camp, and practically disappeared, hiding themselves in a marvellous way. From here successive lines of skirmishers poured up the steep ascent to the ridge on which the camp is situate. A furious fire was poured into the fort, and the exposed faces of the cattle and the main laagers. It was well replied to both by artillery and rifle fire again with immense loss to the assailants, and though they fought with a pluck and determination that is the admiration of all military men here, they never succeeded further than to effect a lodgment for a brief period in the cattle laager, which was only garrisoned by one company of the 1-13th, and was never considered tenable. The loss of the garrison would have been much less severe than it was but for the fact of many of the Zulus being armed with the Martini-Henry rifles which were captured at Isandula and the Intombi River. Parties of the enemy armed with these splendid weapons, finding cover under the rocks to the east and in a fold in the ground to the west, kept up an enfilading fire from 600 to 1000 yards, which inflicted all the serious damage of the day. Major Hackett, when gallantly leading a couple of companies of the 90th over to the reverse slope, when a more than usually severe attack was developing, was struck by one of these bullets, which cut out both eyes. The brief hold of the cattle laager was the one Zulu success of the day; but the murderous fire by which it was immediately swept from the fort and from four guns under Major Tremlett, which worked in the open during the best part of the day, made the place untenable. The Zulus, however, stuck to it like men, and one of them charged out when the company of the 13th which had been defending it retired, and assegaid a fine fellow who was the last to leave, and who had just before saved the life of his own serjeant. From the waggons of the laager they kept up a good fight for some time with the whole camp, including Colonel Wood and his staff, who, posted in the ditch of the fort, set the men an example not merely of cool courage but of good shooting. Colonel Wood, himself, shot three Zulus in successive shots stopping a rush from the laager to cut off his staff which went to the rescue of a wounded man who would inevitably have been assegaied. The gross of the Zulus lay in the body of the sprint waiting, evidently, to make a rush in force directly their men got into the fort and main laager. Their chance, however, never came, and when, after repeated attacks, all most bloodily repulsed, they gave up the business, and began to retreat in the most orderly and leisurely style, such a cheer rose from the beleaguered garrison as has never before been heard in South Africa. They did not waste much time, however, in rejoicing. Infantry and artillery fell to again, plying the retreating masses with shells and storms of bullets; while the bugles sounded to horse, and every mounted man, except the mounted Basutos who had remained out the whole day annoying the rear of the enemy, saddled in hot haste and started in pursuit. The flying horsemen turned the retreat into a rout, slaying without resistance the flying savages until darkness put an end to the pursuit. Many were shot, but many also fell stabbed with their own assegais, the horsemen arming themselves with these weapons. Many Zulus simulated death, others tried to hide in bear holes, and one or two prayed for mercy, but, as a rule, they met their fate silently, and with the stoicism of the valiant savages that they are. Some 800 bodies were buried round about the camp, and the most modest estimate is 300 killed in the pursuit, but the dead are lying about all over the country in the line of the retreat, and I have no doubt when kloofs and sprints were reached the bodies of many a mortally stricken man who had crawled there to die would be discovered.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Pretoria, telegraphs the correspondent of the *Cape Argus*, has passed resolutions expressive of confidence in the policy of the High Commissioner by acclamation, and thanked the Queen and the Home Government for their promptness in sending out troops. A resolution was also passed expressing full concurrence in the annexation and the continuance of British Government, and strong disapproval of holding seditious and armed gatherings, ostensively assembled for discussing political questions.

The *Transvaal Argus* declares upon the Boer attitude, that the majority of the Boers feel that they are far better off in every respect under British rule than they ever were under the old corrupt, imbecile Government, the majority of the members of which, both Volksraad and Executive Council, consisted of ignorant and illiterate men, who, however they might have managed in a way to govern a body of people of their own calibre, are totally unfit to rule this country since it has received such a large accession to its population of educated and intelligent people. They must feel, too, now that the courage and great power of the Zulus as warriors have been so signally proved, that they never could, single handed, have withstood an attack; which it can no longer be doubted would certainly have been made if the Transvaal Government had persisted in claiming the disputed territory. The Zulus are no longer what they were when Chugaan was defeated, they are far more numerous and better armed and disciplined than they were then. It is all very well for the Boers to jeer at the British troops for their temerity in meeting overwhelming odds, but it is much to be doubted whether their boasted cautious tactics of seldom venturing out of the laagers would be as successful now as formerly. The Zulus would simply leave them in security in their laagers, and, before they knew where they were, overrun and devastate the whole country, from Utrecht to Marico, as the Metebele once did. The Transvaal Boers have evidently, owing to the want of civilisation, their isolated way of living, and long contact with inferior races, retrograded intellectually and morally to such a degree that they are wholly incapable of properly ruling the Transvaal of to-day, of keeping in subjection the natives within its boundary, or of successfully repelling any attack from those without, more especially from the Zulus. While the country during the last ten years has been rapidly advancing in every way, the Boers and their rulers have either stood still or gone backward, consequently the establishment of a stronger Government had become an imperative necessity, and certainly this could not better have been done than it was done in the quiet and bloodless annexation so ably brought about by Sir T. Shepstone; and if, as some hold, this annexation was a mistake, it would surely be a far greater one to undo it now.

The *Standard and Mail* takes the opposite view of Sir T. Shepstone's action, and condemns it in very strong language. It says:—"Sir Theophilus Shepstone had actually threatened the Executive Council of the South African Republic, both with hostilities on the part of Cetywayo, and with an attack by British troops. In regard to Cetywayo, Sir Theophilus Shepstone stated that his Government had restrained him from attacking the Transvaal, and that as long as he (Shepstone) was in the country, no Zulu attack would take place. 'But,' said he, 'has the State the power of resisting that man, when I take my hand away from him?' The expressions he used in regard to the British troops were worse. Having spoken about the necessity of the annexation and the opinions of those who wanted to resist it by force of arms, he added: 'I do not want to do anything by means of violence. When required, I shall consider whether it is not my duty and my choice to leave. It would be too painful for me to offer violence to men whom I respect, and to a people whose fathers I have known by hundreds and hundreds, but I should then have to make room for men of the sword.' This, we should say, is language both clear and strong, and when it is known in England the public will be at liberty to judge whether or not the annexation has been effected by threats and violence, and whether or not we are right in demanding, as British subjects, and with a view to maintain the honour of the British Crown, that the act of the man who has disgraced England by what the memorial justly called 'falsehood' and 'cunning deceit' should be openly disavowed by her Majesty's Government. Sir Bartle Frere, at all events, is now acquainted with the character of the man whom at one time deceived by his unblushing falsehood he supported, and on a man of his disposition the discovery of the manner in which he has been cheated by this contemptible individual has surely not failed to produce an impression of disgust, of which we trust that Sir T. Sheptone will feel the consequences. If ever a man will go to his grave thoroughly dishonoured by his conduct, it is the one who two years ago annexed the Transvaal."

The *Cape Argus* reviews the whole situation from a financial point of view, and its relation to the capacity of the Cape to support an army for colonial purposes, as interpreted by the policy of Sir Bartle Frere. It says:—"The solution of the South African problem adopted by the Imperial Government simply amounts to this: That the army required in this country for native purposes shall consist of colonial forces only, paid out of colonial funds. Only a British regiment or two may be left in Cape Town or Simons Town to guard the stores, but from the boundaries of the Cape division to Lake N'gami, assuming the High Commissioner's policy to be carried out the military forces of the country will consist of bodies like the Cape Mounted Rifles, the Yeomanry, and the Burghers, none of which will receive one farthing from the Imperial exchequer, but all of which will have to be supported out of taxes raised in South Africa, and principally in the Cape Colony alone. The expense for the current financial year cannot be less that about one million sterling, not to speak of the cost individually to the volunteers, yeomen, and burghers, who left their private business to do the work of soldiers. This vast expenditure has arisen from a condition of things when only a few despised Koranas, Hottentots, and Baputti took up arms against the Government. We doubt if the rebels on the northern border and in Basutoland numbers 1,000, all told; but let the policy now sought to be thrust on South Africa be carried out, and not one thousand, but tens of thousands, of the natives would be in rebellion. What then? If Letsea, Umquikela, Cetywayo, Seecoeoeni, Mapoch, Lobenaela, and Mankorane went into rebellion altogether—if from the Fish River to Lake N'gami we had no friends amongst natives, what is the army that would be required? It may be said, and probably will be said, that such a state of things as that to which we have referred will not occur. We sincerely trust that it may not, but such rapid changes are taking place in South Africa that a rebellion of the more warlike races is not an impossibility or even an improbability in the not distant future. When the British flag waves over South Africa to Lake N'gami, the same laws will be applied, we presume, generally to all the native tribes. We have commenced disarming the Fingoes, the Gaikas, the Galekas, and the Tambookes. Friend and foe have had alike, under the proclamations issued the other day, to give up their guns and their assegais; so will it be with the Tembus; but the Basutos are British subjects, and can they be allowed to keep their arms, when the other tribes have to give their's up? Then as the British dominion is extended, the Pondos, the Zulus, the Swazies, and the remainder will have to be disarmed. Judging by the strength of the Zulus alone, what is the number of the army that will be required to enforce disarmament in South Africa? And what will be the cost of that army? Yet South Africa is to be asked to provide the men and the money for the purpose. We are to wound the feelings of every native in the country! turn friend into foe; make the Fingo sympathise with the Kaffir! from a common bond between Letsea and Cetywayo and then take over the responsibilities that are found too heavy for Great Britain. All this is not to be done slowly and surely, but swiftly and at a tremendous risk. Such is the solution of 'the South African problem' that finds favour with the English people and is recommended by British statesmen. It is needless to tell any one who knows this country, that it has neither the European population nor the wealth for such ambitious schemes of annexation on these conditions. If the British dominion is to be extended to Lake N'gami, it must be at the cost of the British people here in the Cape Colony, where the greatest number of whites reside, and where the largest wealth is to be found. The burden of self-defence is causing a strain on the resources of the country. The inhabitants, to any large extent, cannot afford to stay for months on active service, to the neglect of their private affairs; and the revenue to be derived from taxation will not support a continuous drain of a million a year for military expenditure. To add to these burdens, by increasing the area of service and extending the pecuniary obligations, would prove too much for the colonists, and the solution of the 'South African problem' will have, we venture to think, to be abandoned, as at the present day impracticable. The country is not yet fit to undertake the obligations of an empire, though if allowed gradually and peacefully to develop into strength and unity, it may one day relieve Great Britain of all responsibility in South Africa, even as far as Lake N'gami.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Cape Town (*via* Plymouth), May 6.

Small bodies of Zulus are occasionally met with by convoys passing from the Lower Tugela to the new fort.

Chelmsford, on the Inyezani River, and Lonsdale's Horse, under Captain Ebdon, have made several raids, capturing a number of cattle.

The health of the men at the new fort continues good, and it is said that the accounts of sickness at Gingihlovo have been much exaggerated.

The Tugela is falling fast, and the Engineers are busy constructing a pontoon bridge at Fort Pearson. The telegraph is then to be constructed to the Inyezane camp.

Reports of intended raids by Zulus immediately the river falls have been circulated, and the *Natal Mercury* seems to fear that a sufficient force has not been left on the border to prevent such attempts if made by any large number of Zulus.

It was stated a short time ago that Cetywayo had altered his tactics, and intended invading the Transvaal in preference to attacking the British camps or convoys. The foundation of this statement appears to be that Uoseliti, shortly before his death, made a raid into Swaziland, and being driven back he destroyed all the farmhouses he came across.

Doubts have been expressed as to the truth of Grandier's tale about his compulsory visit to the King's kraal, but a correspondent of the *Transvaal Argus* repeats it, and says he saw the man brought into Colonel Wood's camp fearfully bruised and in a most exhausted condition. Colonel Buller has made a reconnaissance and found the Zlobane stronghold deserted.

Spies report that Kambula is to be again attacked. The laager has been removed to a higher ridge in the mountain and has been considerably strengthened.

All the reinforcements have left Durban, and the majority Maritzburg. They will in a few days arrive at their appointed posts.

Col. Pearson is suffering from fever at Fort Pearson, and is expected to go down to Durban again. Capt. Stourton, of the 53d Regiment, has died suddenly. The Borussia arrived at Simon's Bay, on May 2, and has left again for Natal.

Sir Bartle Frere has been *fêted* in Pretoria. Dinners and balls were given and *levées* held. He was expected to leave for Kimberley about May 2, and to arrive in Patchepstroom on the 6th. He will be accompanied by Major Lanyon, and will be met near Dloeneskoff by Colonel Warran. A reception committee has been formed at Kimberley, and a great demonstration is expected. The *Cape Times* yesterday announced that it was authorised to state Sir Bartle Frere had no intention of resigning. Nearly every town and village in South Africa has had a public meeting to discuss his policy, which was, almost without exception, heartily endorsed.

The Moirosi's hill stronghold is still being invested, but is likely to be soon reduced, the Free States having placed at the disposal of Government a heavy Armstrong gun.

The natives on the northern border are being driven from the strong positions they previously held. Since the Hon. Mr. Upington took the field a much greater amount of activity has been shown.

CETEWAYO'S PREPARATIONS.

The *Western Morning News* has received a telegram, by way of St. Vincent, from its Maritzburg correspondent, dated the evening of May 14, being the day after the sailing of the Union steamer, which is expected to arrive at Madeira to-morrow night. The correspondent says:—"There is exciting news from the Tugela frontier near Helpmakaar. On the 11th instant a great battle took place at a point between Thringpost and Sanhwalla. A powerful Zulu chief, named Matcona, with all his people, some thousands in number, had resolved to surrender to the British. He was joined by Dabalmanzi, the chief who commanded the Zulu force at Gingihlovo, and the remnant of that army, its chiefs having kept away from Cetewayo since the defeat, through fear. When nearing Thringpost on the 11th they were unexpectedly intercepted by a powerful impi, supposed to be commanded by Cetewayo himself, coming from the northwards. A fearful conflict ensued, resulting in great slaughter of the Zulus who wished to surrender, and who were dispersed and driven back. Matcona escaped, but it is reported that Dabalmanzi was killed. Cetewayo, elated with his success and apparently learning of the advance of Lord Chelmsford's columns, who have made a forward movement, has summoned all his followers and has taken up a strong position at the fork of the White Umvelosi River at its junction with the Black Umvelosi. At his back are some of the highest known mountains in Zululand, densely wooded at their base, and the country in front is swampy. Here the Zulu King evidently awaits the British advance, and native scouts state he has declared he will never surrender. Cetewayo is believed to have collected all his available forces and no raids into Natal are now feared. The bridge across the Tugela river is now available for light transport. Colonel Pearson, who has suffered from fever, is better. Much sickness from sun-stroke prevails. The Boers in the Transvaal are quieting down. Colonel Wood's column has scoured a large area of country without meeting with resistance. General Crealock's column has had some skirmishing with unimportant results."

DESPATCH OF REINFORCEMENTS.

The Euphrates, Indian troopship, Capt. Brownrigg, embarked reinforcements on May 29 for Natal, and sail to-day. She will take out from Portsmouth 1,095 men from various regiments, three horses, and the following officers:—

Col. Owen, 88th Foot; Major Barnes, 35th Foot; Capt. Hamilton, 3rd Foot; Capt. Ballantyne, 11th Foot; Capt. Jocelyn, 8th Foot; Capt. Vanrenen, 109th Foot; Capt. Hannay, 93rd Foot; Lieut. Heron-Maxwell, 7th Foot; Lieut. Law, 77th Foot; Lieut. Hutton, 62nd Foot; Lieut Hardy, 3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Gould, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieut Martin, 87th Foot; Lieut Dick, 103rd Foot; Lieut. Liptrott, 104th Foot; Lieut. White, 53rd Foot; Lieut. Baynes, 75th Foot; Lieut. Brotherton, R.E.; Capt. Ward, 90th Foot; Capt. Fryer, 1st batt. Rifle Brigade; Capt. Cavaye, 107th Regt.; Capt. Marryat, 77th Foot; Lieut. Schank, 91st Foot; Lieut. O'Donnell, 3rd Foot; Lieut. Wells, 4th batt. 60th Rifles; Lieut. Reynolds, 31st Foot; Lieuts. Farmer, Herbert, and Garrett, 1st batt. 60th Rifles; Lieut. Evans, 23rd Foot; Lieut. Wilson, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Jefferson, 33rd Foot; Lieuts. Boyle and O'Dell, 52nd Foot; Lieut. Watson, 30th Foot; Lieut. Haldane, 49th Foot; Lieut. of Orderlies J. Troy, Army Hospital Corps; Lieut. Penrose, R. E.; Assistant-Commissaries Cook and Markwick, and Sub-Assistant-Commissary Johnson, of the Army Service Corps; Surg.-Major Hector and Surgs. Stokes and Ryan of the Army Medical Department; and civilian Surg. R. B. Lesslie.

The Euphrates is ordered to call at Queenstown and embark, on June 3, Capt. Buller, 94th Foot; Capt. Crofton and Lieut. St. George, of the 38th Foot; and 226 men; thus making a total of 48 officers, 1,321 men and three horses. This total includes the 740 volunteers who concentrated at Portsmouth from all parts of England and Scotland, and 226 volunteers from corps in Ireland. These will join the various regiments at Natal in the following proportions:—104 men to join the 2nd batt. 4th Foot, 100 to join the 80th Foot, 306 to join the 24th Foot, 47 to join the 58th Foot, 117 to join the 1st batt. 13th Foot, 20 to join the 99th Foot, 34 to join the 2nd batt. 3rd Foot, 91 to join the 57th Foot, 54 to join the 91st Foot, 26 to join the 90th Foot, 34 to join the 2nd batt. 21st Foot, 62 to join the 94th Foot, and 11 who have not been appointed.

On May 28 unexpected orders were received at Portsmouth for the immediate preparation of the Jumna to proceed with further detachments of troops to the Cape. The Jumna had finished her trooping season, and was to have been inspected by the Port Admiral preparatory to undergoing her usual repairs after the trooping season. The Jumna is to take out 300 men of the Army Service Corps and 1,100 Marines, the latter under the command of Col. Hunt.

A divisional order was issued at Aldershot on May 28, directing that the undermentioned officers and drafts are to embark on June 2 on board the transport Egypt for conveyance to Natal—viz., Major G. Salis-Schwabe, 16th Lancers; Capt the Hon. R. Talbot, 1st Life Guards; Lieut. Howard, 16th Lancers; three sergeants, 73 rank and file, and 150 horses of the 17th Lancers, and Capt. L. H. Bouwens, Lieut. W. H. Williams, Vety.-Surg. C. Phillips, two sergeants, 44 rank and file, and 150 horses of the Royal Artillery.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S APPOINTMENT.

(*The Times*, May 27.)

It has been decided to confer upon Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley the rank of General in the Army while employed in South Africa.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff left London last night by the 8-10 train from Paddington, which was timed to reach Dartmouth shortly before 4 this morning, when they will embark on board the Edinburgh Castle, of Messrs. Donald, Currie and Company's line, which sails for the Cape at noon to-day. Two family saloon carriages were set apart for the accommodation of his Excelleny and staff. For some time previous to the hour fixed for the departure of the train about 300 persons had been awaiting the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley. He arrived at five minutes past 8, and was greeted by a succession of hearty cheers. Among those on the platform were the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of St. Albans, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (who rode in the carriage with his Excellency as far as Didcot Junction), and Mr. Donald Currie. When Sir Garnet Wolseley was about to enter the carriage, he was presented with a magnificent bouquet by a daughter of Lady Giffard (who had travelled from Hampton Court for the purpose). As the train moved off the cheers were renewed and did not cease until it had left the station.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff consists of the following officers and gentlemen, the list having been furnished to the War Office:—Colonel George P. Colley, C.B., chief of staff, with major-general's rank; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Brackenbury, R.A., military secretary; aides-de-camp—Major M'Calmont, 7th Hussars, Frederick Lord Gifford, Lieutenant Creagh, R.A., Captain Braithwaite, 71st Regiment; special officers—Lieutenant-Colonel Baker Russell, C.B., 14th Hussars; Major Hon. H. Wood, 12th Lancers; Captain F. Doyle, 2d Dragoon Guards (Bays); Lieutenant Hon. George Vernon, 12th Lancers; Captain John F. Maurice, R.A.; Captain Bushman, 9th Lancers; Major Webber, R.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. R. Stuart Villiers, 104th Regiment; Captain A. M. Patterson, 16th Regiment; Captain Yateman Biggs; and Mr. St. Leger Herbert, private secretary. Colonel Colley is at present in India, and he will proceed to join Sir Garnet Wolseley in Natal by way of Zanzibar. Colonel Colley, who is private secretary to the Governor-General of India, was notified of his appointment by telegraph, and replied accepting the post. All of the members of Sir Garnet's staff, except Captain Braithwaite, have served with him—some in the Ashantee war, and others in the Red River expedition and at Cyprus. Major M'Calmont has lately passed through the Armenian campaign with the Turks. The Edinburgh Castle is ordered to call at Madeira for telegrams and final despatches for Sir Garnet. After leaving there she will steam direct to Cape Town, where his Excellency will land, and, as understood, spend a day or two in consultation with Sir Bartle Frere and the Colonial officials. He will proceed from Cape Town to Natal by one of the same steamship company's swift despatch steamers which carry the mails under contract with the Natal Government. Telegrams have been sent from the War Office, and the Colonial Office, *viâ* St. Vincent and the special steamer Lusitania, which was to touch at that place on Wednesday, conveying to Lord Chelmsford and Sir Bartle Frere the fact of Sir Garnet Wolseley's appointment to take command. Instructions have also been sent to the Cape by the home authorities to make the necessary arrangement for Sir Garnet Wolseley's arrival and departure to the sphere of his operations. The deck cabins and state rooms in the aft saloon of the Edinburgh Castle have been expressly set apart for the accommodation of Sir Garnet and the members of his staff. The quarters have been suitably arranged to afford every facility for writing, consulting books, maps, &c., on the voyage out. Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff are not taking their chargers with them, as several of the officers sold their horses in Cyprus. Arrangements will be made at Cape Town to provide them with mounts on their arrival. Each officer will be accompanied by one servant.

THE SIX DAYS' SWIMMING MATCH.

On Saturday evening (May 24) the first contest of the kind ever decided, was brought to a highly satisfactory conclusion at 10 hours 11min 47sec, in the presence of a large and select company. Throughout the day the men did very little work, Beckwith being the first to put in an appearance at 9 hours 40min, but he left when the chronometer denoted 10 hours 6min 45sec. At 11 hours 1min 30 sec he again entered the water, but only for 15min 30sec. Webb did not plunge until 11 hours 27min 30sec, and was only engaged until 1 hour 18min, his next appearance being at 2 hours 45min 40sec for 56min 40 sec, when seventy miles and one lap were registered in his favour. His next appearance was 4 hours 37min 20sec, and before again taking a rest he swam for 53min 40 sec. Fearne commenced his last day's work at 11 hours 21min, and continued swimming until 12 hours 4min. From this point there is but little to record, and when the swim came to an end the score stood as follows:—Webb, 74 miles; Fearne, 62 miles 15 laps; Beckwith, 42 miles 6 laps; Taylor, 26 miles 4 laps. Webb exhibited his old indomitable pluck and perseverance, and on the morning of the first day, when the other speedy men were going very fast, he manifested great indifference, and kept up the same regular breast stroke from Monday morning until Saturday night with undiminished vigour. Like all other long-distance competitions this was virtually over by Wednesday, but Webb did not relax his exertions. When it is taken into consideration the amount of extra endurance as compared with tidal waters required to swim so long without a rest, the admiration for Webb evinced by the public is not to be wondered at. G. Fearne also deserves something more than a passing notice. Unlike Webb, he has done nothing on any previous occasion to entitle him to any distinction as a long distance swimmer, but over short journeys his exploits have been meritorious in the extreme. For two years in succession he swam second for the Lords and Commons Race, distance about five miles, in the Thames, and obtained a similar position last year for the Amateur Championship at the Crystal Palace, distance 1 mile, the event being covered in the fastest time on record for a University costume race. In the swim under notice he exhibited splendid form, alternating his style between the breast and overhand stroke, using the latter at times as though he were engaged in a 200 yards race. This being his first attempt at long-distance racing, we may look forward to something more remarkable the next time he essays a similar feat. Unfortunately for young Beckwith a sprain he received whilst training completely destroyed his chance, and after showing a splendid performance on the first day his right knee failed him, and although he applied all kinds of remedies they were of no avail. Notwithstanding, however, this drawback, he pluckily put in many fast miles, although suffering acute pain.—*Sportsman.*

My breasts were losing daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye, and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for his health or to see him dwindling away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of *Dusart's Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime*, which I took. What was not my delight seeing in a short time my breast restored to a plentiful secretion and my baby improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of this precious medicine.—Mrs. Lounger, Winchester.

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AGENTS—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers Rue de Rivoli—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.